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Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER III.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

Lambeth, nowadays one of the poorest quarters of London, with mean, narrow streets clustering around the only remnant of its departed grandeur, the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was, in the time of Henry VIII., the chosen residence of the greatest and wealthiest of the aristocracy.

Magnificent houses built along the waterside, opposite Westminster, lodged the noblest of the land, and attached to the dwellings pleasure-grounds and orchards sloped to the river's brink, and were no less delightful to those who looked upon them from the bosom of Father Thames as they glided by in skiffs and wherries, than to those who possessed the privilege of wandering beneath the shade of the trees and enjoying the fragrance of the many-hued flowers.

Amongst these river residences at Lambeth none more magnificent, none conducted upon a scale of greater splendor, than that of the Norfolk family, tenanted at the period of which I write by the dowager Duchess, who had under her charge a young relative who was destined to share for awhile the dubious honor of King Henry's throne.

It was in the capacity of attendant upon the Lady Katharine Howard, that Cicely, through the good offices of Marian Oughtred, obtained a shelter beneath the ducal roof, and it was hither, that the day following his interview with the King, Godfrey came to find the girl for whom he had risked so much, but who, not to be outdone, had ventured all for him.

It was strange that intimately as their lives had been mingled, close as the threads of their existence had twined and intertwined, since the afternoon he saved her from the fury of the maddened mob, he never yet had had an opportunity of speaking to her more than a few hurried words, to be followed on each occasion by separation.

True, during the first part of their adventurous journey to Sheen, the opportunities had been frequent for familiar intercourse, but believing her to be what she seemed, little conversation had passed between them, beyond the giving on his part of an order, the announcement of its performance on hers.

Needless to say, Godfrey Tavener had donned his jauntiest attire for his visit to Lambeth, and disposing of his horse at a neighboring hostelry, he made his way, with lever-like speed, to the splendid building in which Cicely had found a home.

Anticipating no difficulty in obtaining the interview he so ardently desired, he applied himself to the Matron, known as "the Mother of the Maids," who was supposed to exercise a close supervision over the moral and general conduct of the damsels, a work which required sharper eyes than those of age and a stricter code of morality than was usually found amongst those who filled this position.

"Godamercy, young sir!" quoth the dame, shaking a warning finger at him, "think you a gallant has nought to do but flaunt his doublet before my eyes and ask for mistress this and mistress that, as if he were the King himself, to cast his kerchief upon whom he pleased? Marry, Sir Knight, I would have you know that we need not here the roystering doings of the court. Go to, go to, and learn the way to approach the Mother of the Maids."

So saying she indignantly turned from him and shut the door, leaving Godfrey at his wits' end, but resolute and determined not to leave the place till he had had speech of Cicely.

It was Mid-winter, and there had been a slight fall of snow during the night which frosted roofs and tree branches with a pure beauty which he could not choose but admire, though as he paced before the river front of the noble building, his gaze rested rather on the latticed windows than upon the rime wreathed trees, hoping against hope that some chance might reveal to him the face of her whom he desired with all his heart to see.

Sentry-like he paced to and fro, but the short Winter day sped fast, the chill gray evening mist rose from the river and his desire was still unaccomplished; it was only as the night settled down upon the walls and turrets making it too dark to distinguish anything more than a few feet distant, that he heard a casement above his head cautiously opened and the next instant a handsomely embroidered scarf fell fluttering to his feet.

Godfrey raised it rapturously to his lips, never doubting it to be a token from Cicely, and as at the same time, he raised his eyes, he was just able to discern the closing of the window, whence presumably the kerchief had been dropped.

With the fervor of a devoted knight, Godfrey Tavener bound the scarf about his arm, and with the romance of an enthusiastic lover, he vowed to keep watch and ward that night beneath his mistress's window.

Was he genuinely in love with Cicely?

He himself could scarcely have answered the question. She was beautiful, she had shown an almost unparelleled devotion to him, and she was linked to his existence by a series of romantic incidents. Certainly there was no one whom he liked better. There had been moments when Cicely was forgotten, in the coquettish smiles, the bantering speech, and the artful tongue of Marian Oughtred, but in his short experience of court life, he had learned to read her character and to understand that the mainsprings of her existence were ambition and love of admiration. Did he love her? Certainly not. That much he could confidently assert. He could, without emotion, think of her probable alliance with the King, while hoping her wit and tact would enable her to steer clear of the many dangers surrounding the throne of the eighth Henry.

Did she care for him? No—a thousand times, no. It pleased her to receive his attentions, for he was young, handsome, and in favor at court, but that was all—no more than that—yet—why had she so persistently kept him in ignorance of Cicely's whereabouts?

Alas for Godfrey! He had much yet to learn of the tricks and wiles of the softer sex, especially such as lived at court, and were imbued with the spirit of plot, scheme, and intrigue.

Meanwhile, pacing to and fro, beneath the walls of the palace of the Howards, his whole hope, desire, and ambition was centered in getting speech with Cicely.

After awhile, there came a light behind the lattice, whence the scarf had been dropped, and upon that light Godfrey riveted his gaze, breathing the sweetest, softest nonsense beneath his breath, whensoever a shadow crossed the hangings, never questioning that it was cast by her, whose image was indelibly printed on his heart.

But the night was cold, and the frost was keen, while the light cloak which Godfrey wore was but a poor protection against the snow laden air, and under such circumstances, even romance is apt to freeze, and as the bell from a neighboring turret slowly tolled the hour of nine, Godfrey's truant thoughts flew even against his will, to the cosy hostelry, where he had left his horse, to the cheery wood fire blazing high within the stone fireplace, and to the wine mulled with spices which would trickle gratefully down a half congealed throttle. All these were solid and substantial attractions, while the lamp burning in the window, which might or might not be Cicely's, was but an empty comfort, with the thermometer below freezing, and an icy wind blowing from the river.

The remembrance of the comfort of the tavern was too much for him, and he had already readjusted the cloak he wore about his shoulders, preparatory to departure, when again he heard the sound of an opening casement, and the second time he saw the lattice whence the scarf had fallen slowly open outward. Never doubting that it was Cicely, who at last had found means to reward his patience, with throbbing heart he stepped forward to listen to the words, or receive the token which she might favor him; but, as he stood with rapturous eyes uplifted, it was a man's figure which met his ardent gaze; a man who, casting out a light rope ladder, waved an adieu to some one whom the darkness concealed, and with a light step commenced the descent to the ground. A light step, but a confident one, which showed all too plainly, for Godfrey's peace of mind, that it was by no means the first time the man, whoever he might be, had made his exit in a similar manner.

Without a moment's deliberation, Godfrey whipped his sword from the scabbard and waited till the all unconscious knight should reach the ground.

"Your business here?" asked Godfrey, imperatively.

"By my faith, I may ask *you* that question," replied the other.

"Draw and defend yourself."

"With all my heart. But as you mean fighting, I pray you move to yonder open space, where we shall have more room for our weapons, and less likelihood of interruption."

It was but reason that the clash of steel, immediately underneath the windows of the mansion, would attract attention, and Godfrey still keeping his sword unsheathed, followed his opponent through an avenue of trees, to an open meadow by the river side, where the feeble light of a crescent moon, just enabled them to distinguish each other's figures.

"Now, sir, on guard," cried Godfrey, whose hot blood would brook no delay.

The other, throwing off his cloak without a moment's hesitation, put himself in an attitude of defense.

"An you have the stomach to fight, it is not I will say you nay," he said, as their weapons clashed.

After the interchange of a few passes, it so chanced that the clouds clearing from the face of the moon, offered the combatants the chance of observing each other's features, and he who had descended from the casement by the ladder of ropes instantly fell back and lowered his sword's point, while he laughed in a quiet, amused undertone, which not a little irritated Godfrey, who still held his sword extended.

"Pershrew me, but the voice was familiar to me; from the first. No, no, good master Tavener, I will not spill thy hot blood. Hast thou forgot already the encampment in the wood, the story of Robin Hood and his merry men, the supper in the cavern, and—your obedient and devoted servant, Francis Derham? I will fight with any stranger who bids me, but not with a friend."

"Derham!" exclaimed Godfrey, and he involuntarily lowered his weapon. "I would to heaven we had met any other way than this. Friend or foe, by what right were you in yonder chamber?"

"Faith, by the same right that thou wert out in the cold, gazing at the window. The love of a pretty girl leads the wisest of us astray."

"You confess it, then? Know, then, Capt. Derham, that she whom you visit is a lady in whom my interest is so great that I suffer none to come between me and her."

"Well crowed—well crowed," cried Derham, laughing again, "but e'en as I hear, though the King hath made thee a Knight, thou canst not be in love with all the five and twenty at a time. Canst thou not spare an old comrade in arms a single one?"

"Five and twenty?" echoed Godfrey. "Aye, thereabouts. Her Grace of Norfolk doth not stint the number of her attendants. Oh love-sick Knight, dost thou think there is but one fair woman in the world? I wager thee my life against thy sword buckle, that thou hast never so much as seen the lady of my choice. Come, come, Sir Godfrey, my quarters are at hand, come thither with me, and we will crack a bottle, and leave other mad lovers to spit each other through the ribs. Come with me, and if thou be not satisfied with what I tell thee, thou shalt even have a chance at me with sword, lance, or dagger, in the morning light."

"If I have been over hasty," commenced Godfrey.

"Thou hast, lad, thou hast. But what of that? I like thy spirit and would I had round about me for an adventure I wot of, a score adventurous young fellows like thyself. But come, the air is cold, and in my lodgings a fire and a bottle await us."

Godfrey Tavener made no further demur, but passing his arm through that of his erstwhile antagonist, accompanied him to a block of buildings, but little removed from that beneath the windows of which he had kept his lover's vigil.

"And now," quoth Derham, as he threw aside sword and cloak, and poured out a couple of goblets of the rich red wine from a silver flagon on the table. "And now in sign of amity we will e'en pledge our ladies."

Each took a glass in his hand.

"To her I love best," cried Derham.

"The bewitching Kate."

"To her I love most—the divine Cicely," cried Godfrey, and they at the same moment, tossed off the welcome liquor.

"Well, gay young gallant," continued Francis Derham, with his merry smile, "twould have seemed well in the morning had they found us both stretched upon the turf, that we should have slain each other for the favors of different damsels. But how comes it, I prithee tell me, that thou wert out in the cold? The King's knights are not given to sighing in vain beneath their lady's window."

Godfrey told of his repulse by the Mother of the Maids, and Derham greeted the recital with a shout of laughter.

"Sure the flowers by the river side are not so innocent. I know the old hag well, and there is no trust she would not break for a handful of broad pieces. My good friend, you are from the country, where a sword is all powerful to win the way, but trust me here in London gold will open doors which lance and axe might besiege in vain. Besides thou hast an all powerful talisman. What has become of the Lord Surrey's ring? The portals here would fly open before it, as did those of the magic palace before the conjuration of Aladdin."

"Fool that I was! I thought not of the ring. Is it too late? I will e'en back and try my fortune."

"What, and leave the bottle and an ancient comrade? No, no, Godfrey, besides the damsels are abed. Stay here with me, and I warrant you before we finish this good liquor I will have shown the a way by which thou mayest court thy mistress closer than by sighing 'neath her lattice."

"Tell me," said Godfrey, "if the question be not too forward, how it is I find you here living in the mansion of her grace, the Dowager of Norfolk?"

"That is easily told. His grace of Norfolk retains in his service a band of gentlemen whom he calls his pensioners, who form as it were a to him a species of household troop. I am one of these. We have mostly the honor to be more or less closely allied to His Grace, but being of better birth than fortune, we are content to take service with him. We have free quarters, good pay, little to do, and a recognized position—though now and again, a dirty job is planted upon us—witness the circumstance of our first meeting, of which I could tell you much but dare not yet."

"I would rather serve the King," said Godfrey.

"Serve whom thou wilt, in Heaven's name, so that thou dost not stop the flagon. Fill my doughty Knight, fill to the brim, and drink to the fairest fair, and then thou shalt tell me all of my lover's hopes and fears, and I will be thy good genius, and prompt thee what thou shalt do on the morrow. Who is the damsel?

Then Godfrey, filling his goblet, drank again to the health of his lady love, and, nothing loth, commenced the often repeated story of his meeting and his rescue, of their second rencontre in the Abbey of Totteridge, and of the manner in which, disguised as a page, she had accompanied him to London.

For a wonder, Derham's face was grave, when Godfrey had completed his narration.

"Thou speakest of her as Cicely," he repeated, "she is fair to look upon?"

"None more so in all the King's court."

"Her eyes are blue?"

"Blue as the heaven itself, yet bright as the stars which gem its depths."

"And what hue her hair?"

"It scintillates and glitters in the sun as if it were a web of three refined gold. Tell me, Derham, dost thou know her?

"Aye, methinks that I have seen her," but he spoke gloomily.

"And you will find means that I shall have speech with her to-morrow."

"'Tis none so easy as I hoped. There is one who dwells within these walls, we know not what he is, unless he be the devil himself, and rumor hath it this Cicely hath found favor in his eyes."

"Whoe'r he be, so that he be mortal, my sword shall win her from him."

"I doubt it no easy matter."

"Where is he to be found? What is his name? Who is he?"

"Who he may be—priest, knight, or imp of Satan, I know not, but men here call him Friar Eustace."

CHAPTER IV.

IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The two young men sat far into the night, and in those hours Godfrey gained somewhat of a clearer insight into the wheels within wheels of Court life, than he had before dreamt of.

Francis Derham was an amusing companion, and though as restraint wore off in familiar conversation he showed himself, to his guest's astonishment, notwithstanding his high birth and considerable pretensions, to be a man wholly without principle. His defense of rascality was so ingenious, the manner in which he spoke of ill-deeds was so humorous, and his whole conversation so entertaining, that Godfrey looking at his bright merry face, with its every ready smile, could not believe that evil could be beneath so attractive a surface.

Derham was in truth, a dangerous companion for a youth of Godfrey Tavener's age. There was something so dashing, and so self-assured in his manner that no young man ever passed a day in his company without endeavoring to imitate him; he was so polished in his language and behavior, so favored by the ladies, so handsome, so well-dressed, that few knew him who could resist him.

Who so well versed in piquant court scandal as he? Who better informed as to the reason for this and for that? Who more ready with a neatly turned verse of welcome to the rising favorite, a scurrilous lampoon against the disgraced?

There was but one person whom Derham would not discuss, but one individual upon whom he forbore to exercise his powers of ridicule or merry jest.

The mention of Friar Eustace's name, seemed for the moment to dry up the usual laugh, and to bring an apprehensive expression into his face, yet not a word of good or ill would he speak of this man, although Godfrey noticed that whenever his name was spoken Derham secretly crossed himself and made the Italian sign to avert the effects of the evil eye.

A few hours' sleep and then Derham awakened his guest to one of the substantial breakfasts which were the glory of our forefathers' tables.

As they paid their respects to cold venison and chine, washing down the solid meat with frequent libations of strong ale, Derham turning his bright merry face towards his guest, asked:

"And now for the day. Thou hast not to return to Greenwich till nightfall. How say you, shall we to Westminster, where there is a bear to be baited, or would you rather see something of the gay thoroughfares of the City. Command me, and I will swear not another man in London could show thee as much in the hours at thy disposal."

"But," faltered Godfrey, "I understood that, that this morning thou would'st bring me to speech of Mistress Cicely."

"Tut, man, can't not thou find another beauty to answer thy purpose? Bid me bring thee to any maid 'twixt Lambeth and Eastcheap, rather than this one. Hark ye, the manner in which Frank Derham has hitherto saved his neck, is by never crossing those more powerful than himself."

"I expected better of thy friendship," said Godfrey, reproachfully. "An thou can'st bring me to the damsel, I would not think a paltry fear would stop thee serving one thou callest friend. Besides," and Godfrey drew himself up, as he lightly touched his sword hilt, "I ask no other man to fight my battles."

"An thou art determined thou must e'en go thine own way. I love thee, Godfrey, and though Satan himself bar the door thou shalt within an hour be in the same room with her you love."

To a small oaken door in a gray stone turret, Derham with a jaunty air conducted Godfrey Tavener an hour before noon, and knocking at it with his knuckles in a peculiar manner, it was shortly opened by the old woman, who had the previous afternoon so resolutely contended against Godfrey's admission.

She had a pleasant greeting for Derham, who patted her wrinkled cheeks, and passed a merry joke, but when she saw Godfrey and recognized him her countenance assumed the stern demeanor suited to the occasion.

"Who is this gentleman?" cried Francis Derham, mocking her voice and laughing in his own jovial, hearty manner. "Why, in the first place this gentleman is a friend of mine, and therefore a deserving man; in the second place he is a Knight of King Hal's own creation and therefore worthy of distinction; in the third place he is familiar with the Earl of Surrey, and bears his signet, and is therefore worthy of respect; and fourthly and lastly, you covetous old beldame, he hath some shining broad pieces in his pocket, and is therefore worthy of any favor he may demand of thee."

"Go to, Master Derham, thy wit runs away with thee. Had I known this gentleman to be a friend of our Earl's, I should—"

"Tilly, vally mother, we have no time for excuses, when there is fresh young blood, full red lips and sparkling eyes up above instead of thy withered chops and sunken sockets. No more ado, I pray thee, but let us pass."

Unlocking a second door which gave entrance to a small winding staircase contrived within the thickness of the wall, the two men commenced the ascent. Godfrey in passing, not forgetting to pay tribute to the covetous spirit of the Mother of the Maids.

It was a long low room in which they found themselves, when they had reached the stair top; a room hung with tapestry representing battle scenes taken from Biblical sources. For the size of the room, the furniture was but scant, and the greater part of the seats were drawn into a large oriel window, which formed the end of the apartment, where a group of some 20 damsels were clustered round a frame, on which they were all busily engaged patching and mending the battle of Armageddon, which had suffered severely from rats.

For a moment the two young men stood observing the group unheeded, so noiseless had been their entrance, but then one possessed of a most marked beauty looking up with a cry of joy, sprang forward, and clasping Derham by the arm, gazed earnestly and lovingly into his face.

"I never hoped for this—I never dreamt that you would return so soon," she cried, as she held the soldier's brown hand between her own delicate white fingers.

"How could I keep away?" he asked, as he raised the tiny hand to his lips.

"But who is this strange knight who accompanies you?" she asked, with some little dignity, as she withdrew from Derham's side, and fixed her handsome, eloquent eyes upon Godfrey, who bowed low before her.

"A gallant gentleman from the Court, Bonny Kate, who suffering from the same disease that has afflicted us, claims our kind services, to make him whole again—which, put into plain language, meaneth that my good friend is in love, and unless thou wilt grant him speech with the fair Cicely, he will incontinently die at thy pretty feet."

The other damsels, wile this short colloquy was taking place, had, to outward appearance, busied themselves with the repair of the arras, and had paid little attention to Derham and his fair lady, but many a sly look was stolen from beneath overhanging lashes at the gallant young knight—a stranger to them all, but one—who, lacking the boldness of a more experienced lover, scarcely dared face the battery of glances directed towards him.

There was but one pair of eyes which continued obstinantly bent upon the tapestry, and there was but one damsel who shrank back behind her companions, anxious rather to escape than to court observation.

Cicely could not believe in her good fortune; she could not credit that it was to seek her out that Godfrey Tavener had entered the long room in which, day after day, she and a score others sat patching dingy tapestry, for, since the news reached her that the King, with his own hand, had made Godfrey a knight, and given him an appointment at court, it seemed incredible that he should remember so insignificant a person as herself, a belief which Marion Oughtred, on the few occasions when she had seen her, had done her best to foster.

"Come, Kate," cried Derham, with his sunny smile, "keep not the poor lad in suspense. Wouldst not like to show him the picture gallery, where the limner's art has pictured many a fair damsel and ferocious warrior?"

"Cicely," said Kate in a sweet, soft voice, "leave thy work, child, and accompany us to the picture gallery."

Shyly and timidly, with downcast eyes, and head surrounded by a short but curling mass of golden hair, which had not grown long again since it had been cropped, to suit the page's dress, Cicely came slowly forward and taking Godfrey's hand, which he offered in gallantry, the two followed Derham and Kate through a low arched doorway which gave admittance to a gallery running along the garden front of the block of the mansion in which they were.

The gallery was but dimly lighted by a succession of lattice windows, around which shrubs and creepers grew in such profusion as to make the light still dimmer, while on the opposite wall were depicted in all the grace of beauty, and the splendor of war array, certain of the most notable members of the House of Norfolk.

When the drapery had fallen behind them, and the laughter of the damsels left at their tapestry work had died away in the distance, neither Francis Derham nor the fair lady whose waist his arm encircled, seemed much disposed to fritter their time by paying any further attention to Godfrey and Cicely, who loitering behind, were virtually alone.

Godfrey would have twined his arm around the slight figure of the maiden by his side, but timidly and shrinkingly she resented the attempt.

"How happy they seem in each other's love," sighed Godfrey. "Tell me Cicely, who is you fair lady, than whom I know but one fairer," and he looked admiringly into her half averted face.

"She is the Lady Katherine Howard, niece of the Duke," said Cicely.

"How? Niece of the Duke?" cried Godfrey, 'and yet on terms of so great an intimacy with Francis Derham?"

"Run or has it, they are married," answered Cicely, "but of that I know not the truth."

"Married or unmarried, they are happy, and why, sweet Cicely, should not you and I enjoy such pleasures as are theirs? Tell me—yet thy very blush is answer before I frame the question—tell me dost thou love me—canst thou love a poor knight whose fortune is the sword he bears?"

"Let me tell you somewhat of myself before I make reply," said Cicely. "I am a poor, nameless girl, unworthy of a brave knight's love, and—and—I have forfeited my right to maiden modesty by assuming a garb unbecoming to my sex and by following you from the North without your knowledge and without your sanction, and further I have that which I needs must tell of persecutions I have endured, aye, which I endure now daily—youmust know all before I dare own my love."

Godfrey, placing his arm about her waist, she no longer resisting, led her to a cushioned window seat, and then still holding her hand as she seated herself within the embrasure, bade her speak and open her heart to him.

"Tell me all," quoth he, and she could not mistake the light of love that beamed from his eyes, "tell me all you have endured, and now thy enemies are my foes, thy friends the people whom I will love and succor while breath remains within my body."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Something Lacking.

"Well, does this remind you of old times?" queried one veteran of another at a reunion.

"Y-e-s," was the hesitating reply.

"Anything lacking?"

"Well, yes, a few things. The dead and wounded are missing—the Generals are too near the front—there are no mud holes to drink out of—there will be no bombastic reports—no hardtack—no lean pork—no bean coffee—no march—no sleeping in fence corners—no nothing to make an old vet. enthuse and get up on his high heels. Tell you what, but us old soldiers need never expect to see such good times again."

A Hint to Inventive Genius.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The man who will devise a popular and appropriate program for the Fourth of July, in large Cities, will deserve to rank with the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

For the BLADE.

TWILIGHT PICTURES.

BY MOSS ROSE.

IX—ALONE.

Alone! there is no other word
That has so deep a tone;
The heart's death-wail is often heard,
In the single word *alone!*

Why over the way comes the night so soon?
And why are the roses, those living gems,
The crown of the morning, dead on their stems?
O, why should the hour grow dark at noon?

How gloomy, how dread is the solitude,
And why are the trees of foliage bare?
O who is despoiled what once was fair?
And the paths all ruined by footsteps rude?

There's blood on the grass, and blood on the ground,
The birds with their songs are lost to the hills.
And hushed the tones of the amber-hued rills.
And naught of fragrance nor beauty is found.

Has it passed along, the Plague, with its breath?
Has Evil-eyed Pestilence passed this way?
Has the sun gone mad and divorced the day,
That nothing I see save the hand of Death?

Broken the houses and bare are the walls,
And gone are the young, the glad and the gay;
Life, with its glory has all passed away,
And chilly, and dark, the desolate halls.

I start, and tremble, and shudder with fear,
A deeper horror comes over my dream,
And lost to pity the far heavens seem,
The moan of the wounded falls on my ear.

And gone, all have gone, I said in my haste,
That all that is fair and lovely had fled,
That I saw alone the trampled and dead,
Yet no one is left in this desert-like place.

The rift was made by a ball that was thrown,
Through which I can see the love-lighted eyes,
'Neath the semi-darkness of leaden skies,
The wounded and dying, left all alone

And his is the pure, and the classic face,
And his is the eye of the laughing blue,
And the lofty soul to dare and to do,
For he came of a high and noble race.

And pure as the lily's fresh opened bud,
Is he with the bosom bleeding and bare,
And the dews of death on the brow so fair,
And his vesture rich is sprinkled with blood.

In the wide old halls, all alone he lies,
And no hand to wipe the dews from his brow.
O, far, far away are the loved ones now,
While shadows darken the laughing blue eyes.

'Neath the joyous skies he went forth to roam,
And he foremost stood in the sternest strife,
And 'tis passing away the precious life,
While he whispers of Mother, God, and Home.

And 'tis gone—fled away—the fleeting breath,
And no veil is drawn o'er the silent face—
Over sightless eyes and the form of grace;
All alone in Life, all alone in Death.

Through windows, rough-edged and shutterless doors,
The night-winds whisper, and press in and out,
And sing his dirge as they wander about,
But no step is heard on the oaken floors.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

LXXVI.

WHY WAS LORD MONTMORRIS KILLED?

No trace of the murderers of Lord Montmorris could be found. As no one sympathized with the slain Lord and as everyone hated the Government, not the slightest assistance was given by the people to the magistrates or the constabulary. The cause of the murder was shrouded in thick mystery. There were a dozen theories about it at Clonbur. In England, of course, there was the usual unanimity of opinion that commonly characterizes its egotistical ignorance and insular prejudice. *There* it was attributed to the Land League agitation and to the savage character—"the untamable barbarism" of the Irish peasantry. There, Lord Montmorris was extolled as a sort of titled saint—as a philanthropist who delighted to exercise his medical skill for the benefit of the suffering peasantry, and as an ostentatious patrician who wore his rank so lightly that he was the daily companion of men of the humblest station, he was even praised as a kind landlord and an upright magistrate. The Queen wrote a letter of condolence to Lady Montmorris, and provided her, not out of her own purse, but at the expense of the British taxpayers, with an elegant suit of apartments in Hampton Place, once a royal residence, and now a "high toned" poor house for England's decayed nobility, or for the poor relatives of the British aristocracy. There was a howl in England. The most atrocious stories were reported there about the conduct of the people at Clonbur. It was charged, for example, that two or three men, on Sunday, went to the scene of the murder and laughingly paddled through the blood on the road! An ex-Cabinet Minister of Beaconsfield, Mr. Gibson, uttered this atrocious libel and lie. Worse than all, when Lady Montmorris returned to Ebor Hall ("To bury her dead Lord," as Mr. Gibson phrased it) the shopkeepers of the little Town, it was reported, refused to sell her anything to eat, although the murdered magistrate was described as having been personally very popular in Clonbur. As the shopkeepers are women, the story was told to show how even the Irish women sympathize with the assassins.

As a rule, whatever the London papers say of the Irish people is the exact opposite of the truth. During that very Summer of 1880, scores of outrages were reported in London as having occurred in districts in which I happened to be traveling and yet the country at that time was as quiet as a cemetery. Each and every one of the reported outrages was an absolute fabrication—not a syllable of truth in any of them.

Take the stories about Lord Mountmorris as an illustration of the English style of perverting facts.

The more popular theories were that Lord Montmorris was killed either because he had done a social wrong to a woman, or because he had done an agrarian wrong to a tenant. Else he was executed by orders of a secret organization for political reasons.

Lady Montmorris was not living with her husband at the time when he was murdered. Her home was in London. In America she could have got a divorce in any State in half an hour for a violation of the marriage contract that every State recognizes as a valid cause of divorce. "Lord Montmorris was that kind of a man."

But as the good old parish priest, Father Hostis, did not believe that Lord Montmorris was as bad in this respect as his reputation, I shall not lay special stress on it. Still, as no evidence whatever was produced, or has been produced, to show why Lord Montmorris was killed, it is quite as probable that he *may* have been slain by an avenger of a sister's wrong as by agrarian or political assassins in Ireland, mercenary murders are so rare that every killing is at once attributed to land-or-women disputes, and the question is either—who is she? or what was the rent?

As a landlord, then? Or as a politician? Perhaps as both!

My own opinion is that Lord Montmorris was killed because he had been a spy and had boasted of it when he was drunk, and that a sentence of death possibly passed long before, was executed when he had become still more unpopular by reason of more recent offenses.

LXXVII.

"A MODEL IRISH MAGISTRATE."

I shall now quote from letters that I wrote at the time of the murder for an American paper. These letters never reached the journal, because, I presume, they were suppressed by the British authorities in passing through the Irish Postoffice:

"One of the best known priests of Mayo is Father John O'Malley, of The Neale, a parish six or seven Irish miles from Clonbur. I met him to-day. (This was the day after the murder and before the inquest had been held), and I asked him about the character of Lord Montmorris.

"I have known Lord Montmorris," he said, "since he came to take place some 12 years ago. During all that time he was on very bad terms with his poor neighbors, and particularly with those few unfortunate serfs who were under him. Unfortunately he was one of the worst types of a confirmed drunkard and tippler—for he was scarcely ever sober, and it was well known among the people that *he made use of his position on the bench, as a magistrate, to supply himself with drink*, and that when any person was at law, in the neighborhood, whoever gave him the first present of turkey, or whiskey, or any other bribe, that he was sure, as far as Lord Montmorris could go to have the best of the law.

"Several years ago, during the Fenian excitement, from 1867 to 1869, in one of his drunken moments, it was drawn out of him (Lord Montmorris) that he was a paid spy of the Government for picking up information about Fenian movements in the country. On all occasions he spoke of the people most disrespectfully, and would insult them in every way.

"In the meanest public houses he used to drink with the vilest characters and he took drink from them. Such was his odious character among the people that for a long time preceding his death he had police guarding him. For months he did not dare to travel without two constables with loaded rifles on the car with him, and I myself have seen him driven along in this way so drunk that he could hardly sit on the car. Yet, sir, this man was the representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of France—the Montmorencys!"

The sentence is an eminently characteristic Irish utterance. As a scientist can read the history of vanished ages in tools found in caves, so a student of Irish history often discovers in these phrases of conversation, the records of the oppressions of a race. It never occurred to Father O'Malley to say that *"yet"* this drunken loafer was the representative of the British Government—one of the Magistrates appointed by the British Crown to administer justice in Ireland! And why? Because in Ireland, the whole body of the Judiciary, from Lord Chief-Justice May, down to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, are the most corrupt and partizan class of Magistrates in Europe.

The "Tweed Ring" Judges would have attracted no attention in Ireland because they would neither have been more venal nor fiercer partizans than all the rest of their brethren there. All the places, high and low, on the Irish bench are given as rewards for the most zealous partizan services to the English crown, which, in Ireland, means, always, political opposition to the people of Ireland. The fact of a corrupt judiciary under all codes of recognized ethics, renders a resort to violent methods of redress justifiable in morals, if there is a fair chance for success by physical resistance. The nature and methods of such resistance must be determined by local considerations. When human laws are unjust and the seats of judgment are corrupt, no allegiance is due to Governments and mankind owe no fealty only to the law of Nature.

I heard scores of stories illustrating Lord Montmorris' corruption as a magistrate, authenticated by the dates of the suits and the names of the plaintiffs and the defendants. Such stories would instantly get into print about any American Judge, and an investigation would be ordered, in the United States; but, in "the United Kingdom," under the pretext of defending the reputation of the subject, the law of libel is used as a weapon to destroy all effective political criticism and discussion. The English press is sometimes held up to us as a model for its "gentlemanly tone," but, as a matter of fact, what is called its "decency" is only the civility that comes of its enslavement; for, when it attacks parties or men whom the English ruling classes hate, the British press is the most brutal press on the globe.

The slightest personal criticism of a great leader, or of a "Noble" or of one of that race of dotards, drunkards and libertines called the Royal Family, is severely punished by the law of libel; but no slanders, however foul, against the Irish people or *their* leaders are deemed worthy of such legal attention. When it is not a hypocrite, the British press is either a bully or a slave.

Where Lord Montmorris lived, no one ventures to deny that he constantly took bribes, and the only defense I ever heard made of him, after his death, was that "it could not be said that he ever took bribes from *both* parties—that he was fair about it and always stood by his bargain." Even this extraordinary defense was demolished by several persons in the company in whose presence it was uttered giving instances of suits in which the dead magistrate had received bribes from *both* the defendant and the plaintiff, and decided in favor of the man or woman who had given the largest bribe. One gentleman said that this charge was slanderous—that in such cases, had Montmorris got the belligerents to settle their dispute out of Court! These stories I took pains to authenticate at the time.

LXXVIII.

LORD MONTMORRIS AS A LANDLORD.

"Lort Montmorris," I wrote at the time, "had only seven tenants, and they were all wretchedly poor. They were supported by charity all last Winter. Lord Montmorris did not help them, and he refused with insulting words to abate one penny of their rent. He was on the worst terms with every one of them.

"Last Winter," said the Curate," I received a sick call from one of Lord Montmorris's tenants—Mrs. Walsh. I found her weakened from hunger. She lives in a wretched hovel. There was not a bit of furniture in the house, nor a bit of fire on the hearth, and no bedding but a few dirty rags. The snow was falling as heavily inside the cabin as out!"

Lord Montmorris grossly swindled one of his poor tenants, and the man was arrested on suspicion—for the Irish Constables, in such cases, seem to consider that the men who *would* have been justified in any country where the law was weak in killing a landlord—in Texas, for example, or Colorado, ought always to be the first men to be arrested for killing a landlord or land agent in Ireland. There was no evidence against the man man and he was discharged.

Yet, although Lord Montmorris made a legion of bitter enemies by his conduct on the bench, and although he was a bad landlord and a common drunkard, I found that few of the peasantry with whom I spoke believed that he had been killed because of his carcer either as a Magistrate or as a landlord. His general unpopularity was undoubtedly chiefly owing to the corrupt use of his powers as a Magistrate. As I mentioned several weeks ago, no human being in all that country would work for him. He had been boycotted by the people before boycotting had been advocated as a political policy, or the name invented.

Then "why did he die?"

Once more we are confronted, with a dreaded and omnipresent power in Ireland—seldom summoned to action but relentless as Fate when it does act—the secret armed organizations popularly known as "Fenian Circles," although Fenianism, proper, was not necessarily a political force that resorted to the guerilla method of warfare against the agents of English tyranny.

LXXIX.

ABOUT FENIANISM.

To most Americans who have taken no special interest in Irish or Irish-American politics, the words "Fenian Movement," call up recollections of a badly-planned invasion of Canada, by the Irish of the United States a few years ago, and the belief, then firmly established in the American mind, that the leaders of that outbreak were a gang of smart scoundrels who took advantage of the love of the Irish working classes for their native land and of their inextinguishable hatred of England to swindle them out of their hard-earned wages. There is no other opinion connected with the words in the American mind, excepting, possibly, a contemptuous notion about the gullibility of the Irish people.

In Ireland itself, one finds that nearly all the choice spirits of the rising generation at that time were Fenians, and that America contributed some of the noblest of her young Irish citizens to fill the penal prisons and to work in the penal colonies. Outside of the early abolition circles and the ranks of the Kansas men, I have nowbere met more self sacrificing patriots than among the patriots of '67.

Fenianism was the first awakening of Ireland after the fearful famine of 1847 and the ill-advised rising of 1848. It failed of course, *as a rebellion*, but it aroused a spirit to which the success of the Irish people during the present agitation is almost exclusively to be attributed. The Fenian risings in Ireland were easily put down and the punishment of the insurgents in Mountjoy and other jails was as merciless as the treatment of prisoners in the dark ages. Prisoners went raving mad from their treatment in these jails. When one distinguished Dublin physician protested against the demoniacal cruelty with which the Americans were treated, he was pensioned off as he was too conscientious to be silenced and too eminent a man to be discharged. It was these jail horrors that created the class of men of whom O'Donovan Rossa is a representative—the Irish Carbonari or Nihilists, who, if the peaceful agitation of the wrongs of Ireland shall be entirely suppressed by the new "Repression bill," will yet make English official life in London as insecure as Czar life in the Palaces of Russia.

Now, although O'Donovan Rossa I believe, is neither what is technically called a "Fenian" nor a "Nationalist"—as he represents a school "advanced" or apart from these organizations—yet the spirit that he typifies is the deadly power which, in Ireland, from time to time, reminds England that 'Kings have a *little* in their necks," and that if Kings *can* keep out of the way their agents may have to suffer vicariously for them. This class probably—of course I can say nothing of my own knowledge—slew Leitrim and Ferrick and Bourke and Montmorris.

"The reason why Parnell and the other leaders cannot at once suppress outrages of a political character is that this small, but desperate minority will consent to no compromise that leaves them in the power of the landlords and of the present magistracy. Until England grants home rule as well as peasant proprietorship, it will be impossible to control this class, because they have the passive sympathy of the peasantry even when they have not their active assistance. When the Irish people have the same political rights that the English people enjoy, and home rule, and equitable land laws, then this power will be suppressed or dissolved, because violence then will be regarded as a rebellion against the authority of the Irish people—whereas now it is only looked on as a protest against English tyranny.

Queen Elizabeth found one Irish leader whom she could neither conquer nor govern, and so with pre-Yankee shrewdness, she said that if she could not govern Ireland because of *him* she would govern Ireland *through* him. The crafty old girl made him the real ruler of Ireland—and had peace. Now, when England finds that neither Parnell nor Davitt, nor any other Irish leader, can govern Ireland, let England call on *all* Irishmen—on the whole Irish people—to govern themselves, and then she will have no more trouble; but, until she does so, she *ought* to have all the trouble that a proud people can give her.

LXXX.

MY LORD AS A PAID SPY.

England employed a legion of spies during the Fenian excitement. On their reports hundreds of innocent men were consigned to jail. If Lord Montmorris accepted the position of a spy on his neighbors, I have not salt and water enough in my system to spare to manufacture tears for him. Spies must take their chances of assassination when they undertake to consign men to the scaffold or the felon's cell. Sooner or later all great races kill spies,

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JUBY 13.

THE CHRISTIANCYS.

Interview with the Injured Husband.

He Denies Any Reconciliation.

Explains the Meeting—Speaks of His Supplemental Bill, and Says the Case Must Go On.

A BLADE reporter met ex-Minister Christiancy last Wednesday as he was waiting between trains, and promply subjected him to an interview. The Judge disappoints those who have been prepared by newspaper reports to see a decrepit old man, who has committed the folly of taking to himself a girl wife. On the contrary, he is a tall, st aight, well-preserved man, of dignified carriage, pleasant voice, and clear, fresh face. He is much more vigorous than the average cigaret-smoking young bridegroom of to-day, and would probably be prized more highly as a companion by any sensible woman.

The Judge was deeply angered by some newspaper stories of the reported reconciliation of himself and wife, and especially by an article which had appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

The tenor of the stories generally is about that of the following account, published in yesterday's *Free Press*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The acquaintances of ex-Sen. Christiancy have observed of late that he was far less depressed in spirits than he seemed to be when he first returned from Peru. There have been hints that his elation was due to a prospect of satisfactory adjustment of his social troubles.

"Though the ex-Senator still drives about town in a wheezy and dingy little buggy, he no longer allows his troubles to keep him from mingling with his former associates on the floor of the Senate. This latter fact has caused comment favorable to his peace of mind. The consummation seems to have come this morning, and it was as sudden as it was dramatic. The ex-Senator was strolling down D street this morning when suddenly there was a tap on the window of the house in which his wife resides. As the ex-Senator has not been accustomed since long ago to hear taps upon that window, he is reported by persons who saw him to have hesitated. In his case the man who deliberates is found. The ex-Senator glanced at the window and saw there his wife, and by all accounts the expression on her face was kindly. Mr. Christiancy deliberated more and to the effect of slowly and apparently unresistedly moved toward the door. He was met far more than half way, the door opened, there was a flutter of white garments, over which at the back suspended long and glossy hair, and a pair of bare white arms were thrown lovingly around the venerable statesman's neck. The proprieties of such a public reconciliation did not seem to have occurred to either husband or wife, until the wife said, as is reported: "Forgive me and take me back again."

Mr. Christiancy unmindful of the fact that his tall black hat was rolling on the walk, bent tenderly over his wife, but while his looks were tender his words were those of surprise for one of the spectators reports him saying:

"WHY, GOD BLESS ME, THIS IS SUDDEN."

Then looking furtively around the ex-Senator gently led his wife, who was still clinging to him, inside the door. He remained inside but a few moments, and when he came away it was with a stern look which had not departed when he was asked if the public might be informed that a reconciliation had been effected. Mr. Christiancy's meeting with his wife had the effect of brinzing about a tacitu—by where had been loquacity. He simply said that the meeting was accidental, and that it was a matter of no public interest. Mr. Christiancy's father, however, was less secretive, going so far as to admit that a reconciliation might occur, a statement which he qualified an instant later by adding, not just now, however. Nevertheless, the impression is general that the case of Christiancy vs. Christiancy will be scratched from the Court docket."

"All these stories are a gross perversion of the truth," said Mrs. Christiancy, with some natural warmth. "There is no disposition toward reconciliation. It must be warfare between us until the end."

"You are going right on toward securing a divorce, then?".

"Certainly. She has withdrawn her cross bill, in which she charges me with cruelty, and abusive conduct, but she did that of her own accord, entirely, and without any promises, or even suggestion, from my side."

"But how about the interview?"

"It was purely accidental matter. I was walking up Third Street. I saw her standing in the parlor window at her house. She was waving her hand with something like a letter in it, apparently trying to draw my attention. I at first thought she intended some one else, but seeing no one else in sight, concluded it was for me, and decided to go across and get the letter. She left the window as I came across, and, meeting me at the door, threw her arms around my neck, and said something about forgiving her. It was very awkward, as it was in the open vestibule, where every one could see. I put her aside as gently as I could, and left the house."

"It was a clandestine affair, I am sure."

"Yes. Though the woman has done me a world of harm—has done me more in fact than all the rest of the world ever put together did, I can not forget (the Judge's voice grew tender) that she has been my wife. But it must go on to the end. I will secure a divorce. We can never live toger her again."

"You spoke of a supplemental bill that you filed?"

"I have filed a bill charging her with desertion. It alleges that when she left me at Lima, in November, 1879, and went to Washington she wrote me a letter asking me to provide for her. I replied I was perfectly willing to support her, but I must insist as a condition of such support that she give up the society of certain of her male acquaintances and return at once to me. To this letter I received no reply, and I dated the desertion from Jan. 25, 1881."

"What was the reason for filing the additional bill? Were not the first charges sufficient and well-sustained?"

"Entirely so. I applied first for a divorce on the grounds of adultery, and proved this. But I do not wish to injure her. It thought afterward that if I could secure one on the grounds of desertion it would enable her to re-enter society with a fair name, which she could never hold if divorced on the ground of adultery. Both charges are now before the Court, and it will take its chance which it will allow the decree upon. I cannot influence the Judge, but I hope he may base the decree upon desertion."

"Then there is nothing back of the meetings, as Mrs. Christiancy's father hints?"

"Nothing whatever. It took place in the open vestibule, where everybody could see it, and that is why everybody knew about it. I came away as quickly as I could, and that ended it."

Sara Bernhardt.

London *Truth* says of Sara Bernhardt on the occasion of her reappearance on the London stage:

I am glad to find that marriage has improved the erratic Sara in several ways. She looks better, she acts better, and she behaves better that she ever did before. The solemn-looking Greek gentleman, by force of will or influence, has succeeded in taming a madcap. I believe it is perfectly true that this love sprang, if not from fear, at least from nervous constraint under a stronger mental organization. "He is the first man," said Sara to a friend, "who ever made love to me of whom I felt afraid. He can make me do what he likes." I can believe this, for it is true to human nature. Women of a highly nervous organization and an imaginative temperament like to be "oppressed" as much as any Celt. In secret they love the man of whom they are most in awe, not the man who is most tenderly adulatory and submissive. I am glad to note such an improvement in the acting of Sara Bernhardt, though the peculiar subtlety of her art is double Dutch to nine-tenths of her audience. America very nearly ruined this lady as an artist and an actress, as it tried to ruin Patti, Nilsson, and scores of others. Charles Kean called it the "grave of talent," and he was right.

To Tourists, Travelers, Sportsmen, etc.

Always keep a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT in your knapsack. In cases of accident, dislocated joints, over-straining, etc., when you are probably far from medical assistance, the importance of having it at hand cannot be over-estimated. Pedestrians, oarsmen, base-ballers, cricketers, gymnasts, and all athletes will find it a *true friend*. For relieving and curing sprains, bruises, foot-soreness, chafings, swelling varicose veins, insect bites and stings, it is simply invaluable.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Class Day at Harvard—Phi Beta Kappa—Lady Lawyers—Feminine Fancies.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, June 30, 1882.

Since my last, the day looked forward to by all the undergraduates of Harvard College has come and gone. It was a beautiful day, and all present seemed to enjoy the occasion. The religious services in the chapel were omitted, but in other respects it did not vary from the four or five of these anniversaries which I have attended. Sen. Harris' nephew delivered an address on the importance of discipline in education. Early in the afternoon, the spreads were given, one of which, given by 11 young gentlemen, was attended by about 1,500 guests; three members of the Senior Class, sent out 1,200 invitations. These occasions are very enjoyable, but at the same time, they are fearfully expensive. After marching around the grounds and cheering all the buildings and everybody, the students as usual clustered around *the* tree, and then commenced the scramble for the flowers which were placed so high that a very long reach was required to displace them. From 6 to 8 P. M., many members gave "teas," and after that dancing, until near midnight in the Gymnasium and in Memorial Hall, the latter being beautifully decorated. The grounds were throughout the evening lighted by an immense number of Chinese lanterns, and the festivities closed with a brilliant display of fireworks.

PHI BETA KAPPA

Society of Harvard this year listened to an address by Hon. Carl Schurz on "Education in America." The address was very long, and of course the address was extremely instructive and eloquent, but it will not create the sensation that Wendell Phillips' did at their last gathering.

LADY LAWYERS.

At last we have a lady lawyer in Boston. Miss Lelia Robinson is admitted to the Suffolk bar. More than a year ago she was fully prepared to enter, but could not do so until a special statute was provided. Miss Robinson graduated at Boston University School of Law with high honors. After her admission to the bar she was congratulated by several distinguished lawyers.

FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Fancy waists of tinted satin are worn by young girls, over skirts of white surah, nun's veiling or embroidered muslin. These are high at the throat, are open all the way down the front and are laced together with a silken cord, or with embroidered chemisette of tulle. The sleeves are cut in the Marguerite style reaching to the elbows.

White muslin dresses with surplice waists and puffed sleeves are worn by young girls in their teens at school exhibitions. Sometimes the muslin is made up over colored foulard or taffetas and trimmed with bright colored ribbons to correspond.

"Indiana" is one of the new materials; it is a silky, glossy stuff resembling somewhat a fine alpaca and is used for evening dresses for young girls, in white. It is exceedingly pretty.

ALL SORTS.

Pretty Summer dresses are made with a foundation skirt of plain satin, either garnet, blue, lilac, pink or corn color, covered with flowers or ruffles of Oriental lace. Watered silk or satin basques to match the color of the skirt as seen through the lace ruffles are worn with these skirts.

Very pretty polonaises are made from China crape shawls. They are cut so that the point forms the front of the polonaise, thus showing the rich embroidery in the corner. A border is formed of the narrow embroidery for the edge of the polonaise. They are trimmed with lace. A white shawl makes a pretty polonaise to be worn with an under-skirt of colored silk or satin, and the colored shawls make suitable garments to be worn with black silk or satin skirts.

Plain black sewing silk grenadine dresses are nearly covered with flowers of black thread or the silk Spanish lace.

The kilt dress is considered the best model for a dress of cashmere or cloth for a stout woman. The skirt is cut with a yoke extending over the hips and fitting perfectly smooth. The pleated skirt is sewed to this on the edge and over the seam is a scarf pleated flat or laid in folds, kept in place by stiches under the folds. The drapery at the back is in straight loose puffs and the waist is a Louis XV coat with long tails at the back or a tailor cut jacket.

Alpaca is surely coming into favor. Worth, the celebrated dressmaker, who has been so opposed to the material and who only a short time since refused to make a suit of it, has seemed to have changed his mind, as a fashion correspondent thus describes a dress made by him for the Countess of Bective. The skirt is of the finest black mohair and just clears the ground. At the edge there is a narrow pelisse (plaiting) about two inches wide and above this there are seven rows of black satin ribbon about an inch wide and laid on with one inch space between each row beginning three inches from the edge of the skirt. These rows of satin go horizontally around the lower part of the skirt to within two and a half inches from the front, when they turn at a right angle and disappear at the waist. In this space of five inches, running up the center of the skirt there are placed a number of bows and ends about two inches apart. The ends are running string in the back of the skirt which bows of it in place. The bodice is made like a long coat at the back, plaited in at the back of the waist and hanging straight down in full but close folds. In front there is a rich trimming of jet passementerie. The whole of the front of the coat is lined with black satin which shows when the front turns back. The sleeves fit very closely and the cuffs are made of passementerie.

The Jersey still maintains its place, and a pretty dress for a young girl is made of a fine all-wool cloth striped in blue and dark wine-color. A straight skirt is made up in hollow plaits which only show the blue on the upper and the dark color in the hollow of the plaits. The Jersey is of the solid blue, ornamented with a broad scarf laid in folds of the striped material, which is also used for the collar and cuffs.

White mull sacques trimmed with Carrick macross lace and ornamented with bows of bright satin ribbons at the throat, belt and on the sleeves are worn with colored skirts in the evening.

While muslin dresses are embroidered all over both bodice and skirt.

Chickoree or pinked ruches of heavy silk are used for trimming the bottom of the skirts of cashmere dresses.

Polka dotted foulards of dark blue, red or black grounds with white dots of two or three sizes are worn for house suits. Many of these are made with a closely-fitting basque back and full points that are confined at the waist with ribbons sewed in the under arm seam. Cream, lemon color or pale blue grounds with brown, black or dark blue dots are used if a more dressy sack is desirable. These are trimmed with white lace. The dyed laces, which are found in all the fashionable shades, is also used on these sacks.

Very handsome street wraps are made of black brocaded gauze with figures of raised flowers of velvet or chemille and trimmed around with a feathery ruche of fringed silk. These cut in the new mantelet form with graceful curves are exceeding suitable for tall slender ladies.

Shoulder capes made of contrasting colors are worn with walking costumes. The bonnet or hat combines the colors of the cape and dress.

Immense sash bows and ends of wide ribbon form part of the drapery at the back of the skirts of many of the dresses worn this Summer. The ribbon is not carried around the waist as formerly. Watered ribbon is the favorite.

Fichus and half squares in three cornered shape reaching to the shoulders are made of blue, pink or lemon colored silk muslin, embroidered with flowers of contrasting colors, as dark red on yellow, olive on blue, or pale brown on pink.

Spotted foulard neckties of dark color, with the dots in contrast are worn with morning toilets.

Dresses of Shepherd's plaids are trimmed with black ribbon velvet. This has long been discarded as a dress trimming. It is used in all widths. When different widths are used together it is so arranged that the widest comes to the bottom of the flounce and is then graduated off to the narrowest. These plaids are very fashionable for traveling and mountain dresses.

Cardinal jackets are worn at the seashore but these are not suited to many complexions.

Grenadines are trimmed with open work embroidery of black silk on net. This embroidery has the appearance of being very heavy, but it is really very light.

Worth's latest ball costumes are of silk net starred with steel and made with four skirts, the waists are of satin of a contrasting color.

Patent leather shoes are worn by the fashionables at the sea shore.

RHODY.

Dead Injun!

Cleveland Leader.

Mummies are the only well behaved persons who are now left in Egypt.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

For Overworked Professional Men.

Dr. Chas. T. Mitchell, Canandaigua, N. Y., says: "I think it a grand restorer of brain force or nervous energy."

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

SOUTHERN SUMMER.

A Chunk of Heat and a Bag of Moonlight—Darkies, Dagos and Watermelons—Saratoga Sizzle—Something About Fruit, and a Word About Galveston.

Correspondence of the Blade.

Now that people generally are overhauling their Summer clothes, scanning maps of the cooler regions, and interviewing ticket agents on the subject of railway and steamship fares to the mountains, lakes and seashore; that the schools are closing, and the teachers' tired eyes brighten at the prospect of a vacation among the fields, woods and flowers, and the children will have an opportunity to visit their country cousins; that business is dull, and gleaming awnings shade but yawning tradesmen and dozing clerks; that the merchant puts his chief clerk in charge of the house, and treats himself to a view of the ore regions of Lake Superior; now, in short, that Summer has come, a letter from this, believed to be simmering locality, may not be precisely the thing that a perspiring public grasps better, so I promise beforehand, not to enclose a chunk of heat in the envelope. You have probably more of it than we, now, and beside, the postal department might not admit admit it as merchandize; altho' everything else under the sun may go by that title. Most people must conceive that "merchandize" means anything that weighs less than four pounds, for everything under Heaven that can be cut down to that weight, is duly sworn in as "merchandize bearing no written message." Even if I could send you a chunk of our mid-day heat, that should reach you at noon, you would not, I venture to say, be able to distinguish it from the surrounding atmosphere, unless possibly it might sweat a little. Should you receive it in our moonlight, and slipped into its environment of delicious air, it would appear on your brightest night like a bit of luminous gas, a speck of a comet's tail, or, an atom of star mist—infinite spawn from which worlds are hatched. And were you to catch a breath of the air, it would remind you of the time you stood on a hight overlooking the ocean, and drank your fill of the most refreshing breeze you ever knew.

There is a St. Louis lady who comes to Texas every Summer to spend the heated term. Her example is not progidously followed, but I dare say she spends her Summers with greater comfort than do many who frequent Northern resorts. The days here are more endurable and the nights cooler. I never baked any denser than one week at Saratoga. If the future finds me in a hotter place, it will remind me of that week.

Considerable pleasure can be taken at Saratoga, in the parks, at the springs and on the wide verandahs of the mammoth hotels, where people accumulate in the afternoons and evenings; but the idea that people go there to keep cool, is a fallacy which has been long exploded. One out of a thousand, may be, goes there for the benefit of health to be derived from the springs, while the balance go, as to campmeeting, to see the crowd. Pleasure-seekers, as well as health-seekers, drink the water for the novelty of getting something cheap.

Water is free. Air costs about $3 a day. Some people would stay longer if the thing was reversed.

If heat is the only thing considered, I would rather choose to remain in Texas, for the almost invariable breeze which we get from the southwest makes it very comfortable. It would be natural for a stranger in Texas to choose a north-side room, thinking that the greatest heat would most likely be found on the side toward the sun; but it wouldn't take him long to ascertain his mistake. Northern air does not seem to agree with poor relatives in this climate. Their temperature compared to those on the south-side, like the fat woman and the living skeleton, must be seen to be appreciated. If people whom I should visit gave me a north-side room, I would know my standing in that house at once. Those who endure the Summers enjoy the fruits. Peaches, pears, plums, pomegranates, apricots, apples, figs and melons are among the choice fruits which are now on the market. Oranges, pineapples and bananas are the foreign fruits.

Fresh figs have no resemblance in taste to the dried and sugared article found in the North. They are soft, sweet and insipid, and the seeds which are so prominent when dried, are not noticeable to the taste.

The pomegranate I ventured to taste today, did not give me a favorable opinion of the fruit, though I was told it was not fully ripe. It has a tough, almost gourd-like skin, and is divided into compartments which are filled with jelly-covered seeds. This thin, glutinous substance seems to be the only edible part of the fruit.

Apricots have the taste of finely flavored peaches. Watermelons attain enormous sizes and are about the only Southern grown fruit that compares well in flavor with those of the North. Most other fruits seem a little inferior.

Watermelons are the special delight of the colored citizens. If heaven were represented as a big watermelon patch, always bearing ripe melons, negro conversions would be made easy. When melons were selling at 75 cents each, no darkey, even if he had clothes enough to patch a rag carpet, was too poor to buy one.

A class of people called "Dagos" are the principal fruit sellers. A dago is as lazy as a negro, and will do more work to escape labor than an Italian. He seldom goes beyond the limits of navigation, and generally carries on his traffic in a sloop. Three or four of these crafts are usually found loaded with watermelons, down on the wharves. The dagos erect an awning over deck, arrange tempting samples of their fruit in view, and loll about in the shade smoking cigarets until customers come along. As soon as a buyer appears they are wide awake at once, and their keen glance gives the impression that they are experts at bargaining—accomplished liars. Should you catch their eye on a full glance, you will find them brimming with child-like innocence.

Though essentially foreign fruits, oranges and bananas are grown in Texas to a slight extent. The banana plant grows to a great hight here, and lends a tropical aspect to lawns and gardens; but the fruit amounts to comparatively nothing. Oranges grow quite successfully at Galveston, but they are confined entirely to residence gardens. Why they are not cultivated for market is something of a mystery. There are none at all in Houston. Many streets in Galveston are lined between the sidewalks and curbstones with oleanders, their lovely blossoms free as air to every passerby. Imagine their beauty. EMPRICUS.

Houston, Tex., June 28, 1882.

A FLYING MACHINE.

Calvin J. Jackson Invents an Engine with Which To Cleave the Circumambient Atmosphere.

Cleveland Herald.

There are still Daedeluses and Darius Greens without number in existence, and it will be an exceedingly chilly forenoon when a flying machine crank cannot be found in this Town of great inventions. The last to be heard from is Calvin J. Jackson, who was found yesterday afternoon at his workshop, or studio, as he prefers to term it, in the New England block, on Ontario street. To the machinery reporter of the *Leader* who found his way to Jackson's back room under the roof, the inventor was inclined to be close-mouthed, but eventually thawed and explained the working of the arrangement on condition that the scheme be not given away. The condition was unnecessary, as it would defy the most accomplished artist to describe the affair. When arranged for flight the wings will measure about 18 feet from tip to tip. They are constructed of canvas stretched over a framework of quarter inch iron, and are fastened by a strap passing around the body under the arms. The wings are made to flap by means of a system of cogs which work a ratchet wheel much in the same manner as a trip hammer is operated.

Jackson expects to have his engine of destruction completed next week, and intends making his first flight in the direction of Rocky River, after which he will soar over to Canada. The start will be made from the roof of the New England Block, and it is comforting to think that if Jackson survives the fall, the machine, being of great weight, will probably cripple him for life.

A Hint to the Yankees.

A London cook recently purchased a very fresh looking salmon, and anticipating a feast, put it in the pot to boil. What was his astonishment to see the spots and the red tints boil off, leaving nothing but an ordinary cod-fish. The fish had been artistically treated and successfully palmed off as a fresh salmon. Investigation followed, showing that the practice of touching up inferior meats and poultry is not uncommon in the London markets. Yankee ingenuity has not attained to such fine proportions.

Freshness and purity are communicated to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. "Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown, fifty cts.

WHERE IS THE GINGER?

Mrs. Spoopendyke Thinks She Is Going To Die.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Oh, dear!" grunted Mrs. Spoopendyke, "I'm sure I'm going to die!" and the good woman flopped over in the bed and contemplated her husband with a pale face and a look of general debility. "You will be good to baby, won't you, dear?"

"Oh, ho!" returned Mr. Spoopendyke, pounding her tenderly on the hand with his big hand. "You're all right. Bear up against it, and you'll be well in an hour or two. I've often had the cholera morbus, but you never see me give up like this. Where's the ginger?"

"I don't know," moaned Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Look on the top shelf of the closet. If it isn't there, try the bottom drawer of the wardrobe, or it may be in the pantry. Ow-w!" and Mrs. Spoopendyke doubled up and straightened out with a jerk.

"You can't remember any other Congressional Districts represented by that ginger, can you?" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, prowling around the room in an aimless but energetic fashion. "You don't call to mind a couple more roosting places in which that ginger is to be found, do you? Where 'bouts on the top shelf?' and Mr. Spoopendyke rattled around among the old bottles and empty pill boxes. "Look here! I've found that court plaster I wanted day before yesterday" and more than gratified with his find Mr. Spoopendyke utterly forgot the original object of his search.

"You'll send baby to a good school, and see that she marries happily, dear?' groaned Mrs. Spoopendyke, adopting a woman's style of hinting that the ginger would be acceptable. "And you'll bury me by mother?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Spoopendyke, immersed in the contemplation of the court plaster. "Where's the sheet of flesh color that was here?" he demanded. "I don't seem to detect the presence of that particular element of adhesiveness! Where's the flesh colored portion of this curative," and Mr. Spoopendyke ran over the little squares again in a vain search for the piece he missed.

"Did you look in the wardrobe, love?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, faintly.

"It isn't here!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke, raking out the contents of the drawer and turning them over with his foot. "What—? Upon my word! you're a pretty woman! I thought you said that old razor strop of mine was lost when we moved. Here it is as big as life and twice as dirty. Glad I found that strop," mumbled Mr. Spoopendyke, rubbing it tenderly and blowing off the dust. "Got a piece of cloth?"

"Oh, do look in the pantry!" pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I'm sure it's in the pantry!"

Mr. Spoopendyke charged on the pantry like a column of horses and hustled around and bumped his head, but didn't seem to meet with much success.

"I don't see any," he muttered. "Don't you know where you keep your cloth? I s'pose I might stand around here till doomsday while the moths corrode and thieves do break into this razor strop and steal the whole business without finding a piece of cloth to wipe it on. Haven't ye got an old skirt or something?" and Mr. Spoopendyke drew the strop under his arm two or three times and regarded it affectionately.

"Oh, please find the ginger!" squealed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as another spasm caught her. "Never mind your old strop! Find the ginger!"

"Ain't I looking for it!" retorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Here's a cork, and the bottle can't be far off. When I find that bottle, I'll have a clue to the ginger, and I'm going to follow it to the bitter end. You ought to save these corks anyway when I go fishing. What kind of a looking bottle was it?"

"It was long and narrow," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, almost in despair.

"I ought to find it from that description," muttered Mr. Spoopendyke. "Most bottles are perfectly round. Here's the arnica bottle upside down, and I told you to keep it filled. I might knock my elbow into the next Presbyterian General Assembly, and I'd have to wait all day before I could get a drop of arnica to soothe my anguish! What's this straw hat of mine doing in this bottle box, anyhow? What particular malady did this hat have that suggested such a disposition of it?" and Mr. Spoopendyke smoothed out the crown and squinted with one eye while he straightened the brim. "That's a good hat, yet," and he put it on and regarded himself in the glass. "You wanted some ginger, didn't you? Where is it? Where'd you put it?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke arose from the bed, pale but firm, and stalking across the room seized the bottle and flounced back into the bed with a bump that showed she was mad. There is nothing on earth that will so express a woman's wrath as that one dive among the sheets.

"Getting better, ain't ye?" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "I told you the cholera morbus didn't last long. Where's that razor strop? What'd ye do with that strop?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke eyed him, but made no response.

"Point out to me the present address of that strop!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Take this finger and lay it tenderly on the home and country of that dod gasted strop!" and Mr. Spoopendyke whirled around like a grindstone and filled the air with bottles and boxes, and powders and pills. "Come out of the jungle and face me!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke apostrophizing the strop which he remembered having in his hand but a moment before. "Show me to the strop! Take that measly strop by the ear and lead it before Spoopendyke in proper person!" and the enraged gentleman thrust his foot through the crown of his hat and drew the wreck up to his hip.

"What's that sticking out of your breast pocket, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, scraping off external applications of an assortment of drugs.

"Umph!" grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, drawing out the strop. "Found it, didn't ye? Another time you let things alone, will ye? Made me spoil my straw hat with your dod gasted nonsense! Another time you want anything you just stand back and let me search! Y' understand?"

"Yes, dear," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, and as her husband left the room she took a consoling swig at the ginger bottle and reflected that he hadn't enjoyed the attack of cholera morbus much more than she had.

Texas Customs.

Managing a variety show in Texas isn't the pleasantest occupation in the world if all the cowboy patrons are like one whose "mash" was a chair-sweater in Marshall. Entering the place one night considerably under the influence of brine, he called to his love in stentorian tones:

"Mary, got your duds on and come with me."

"Sh-h-h!" said Mary.

"Sh-h-h, nothing," was the lover's response. "You just tog up quicker'n h—l, or I'll douse these glims."

"I'll be through in an hour," urged Mary, pacificately.

"This show'll be out sooner than that," was the cowboy's answer, as he pulled his barker and began shooting the tips off the side lights. He had just emptied his "weepin," and was about to reload up again, when the frightened audience was reassured by the stage manager stepping on the stage and saying: "Mary, you are excused for the remainder of the evening. Go dress, right away."

A Scene.

Hotel Mail.

"Very picturesque, isn't it?" says Mr. Bridegroom to Mrs. Bridegroom, perambulating about Watkin's Glen. "Yes," said she, "very nice; but wasn't ma dressed too lovely for anything at the ceremony?" "Immense," he said, and then pointing to a cascade, he went on, "Isn't that beautiful?" "Oh, never mind those horrid waterfalls," she broke in angrily, "let's talk about the wedding. Now, the idea of those McGoverns sending me their old, battered ice pitcher replated. Why, it was a downright insult, and then those—" And as they disappeared in the glen every now and then came wafted on the breeze "Second-hand clock," "Ought to be ashamed," "Mean old thing," "Looked like a fright," "So there," "All your fault," etc., etc.

USELESS CURS.

How 30,000 of Them Have Been Killed and Utilized in One City.

Philadelphia Record.

Ninety-six poor homeless and friendless canines were killed yesterday at the Dog Pound, on the Lamb Tavern road, in less than two minutes, without causing one of them a second's suffering. The painless process by which about 7,000 dogs were killed in this city last year, and as many more are likely to be killed this year, is a simple injection into an air-tight apartment, into which the dogs are driven, of carbonic-oxide gas, generated by means of two small charcoal furnaces. On every day except Saturday the city dog-catchers send to the shelter, in a latticed wagon, the day's catch of canines, which are placed in the pound. This is a spacious, comfortable place, with cool, running water, in which the imprisoned animals may bathe on the hot days, and where they are well fed up to the day of execution. When 75 or 100 of them have accumulated, the death-room is prepared, and they are driven into it. The assortment on hand yesterday would have delighted the heart of a negro squatter in the South. There were 96 of them. Lame dogs, blind dogs, dogs little and dogs big, poodle dogs, bull dogs and spitz dogs, good-natured dogs and dogs which would bark—and bite, too, if they found a chance. All of this lot which had been condemned were driven—a barking, snapping mass—into the death-trap, which was then made air-tight. The killing process, however, could be examined through glass doors provided for that purpose. In a few minutes the operator announced that he was ready; the generators were closed up, the escape damper put down, and the deadly gas allowed to pass from the pipes into the compartment where the dogs were running about like rats in a trap for a place to get out. In less than a minute all the small dogs fell over, gave a little kick and died, and in 50 seconds more the entire batch, almost without a single spasm, had fallen to the floor and given up the ghost. In about eight minutes the gas was shut off and the bodies taken out and delivered to a man who hauled them away. This man pays the society $75 a year for the bodies of all the dogs killed at the pound. He takes them to a point down the river, where he has a rendering establishment, and thence find their way to the glove-stores. The fat is rendered and sold to the soap man, and the bones are sent to the phosphate factory, so that nothing is lost. Since the refuge was established in 1874, there have been nearly 30,000 dogs thus disposed of by the society, which thinks this is a more humane plan than drowning them or subjecting them to the tortures of vivisection.

A CURIOUS WAY OF COURTING.

Love-making and Marriage Among the Choctaws Still Living in Mississippi.

Natchez Democrat

The 2,000 Choctaws still living in their ancestral homes in Mississippi retain in their pristine vigor many of the usages of their ancestors. Among these are the methods employed in conducting a courtship and the marriage ceremony. When a young Choctaw, of Kemper or Neshoba County, sees a maiden who pleases his fancy, he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then approaches within a few yards of her, and gently casts a pebble toward her, so that it may fall at her feet. He may have to do this three or four times before he attracts the maiden's attention. If this pebble throwing is agreeable, she soon makes it manifest; if otherwise, a scornful look and and a decided "ekwah" indicate that his suit is in vain.

When a marriage is agreed upon the lovers appoint a time and place for the ceremony. On the marriage day the relatives and friends of the prospective couple meet at their respective houses or villages and thence march towards each other. When they arrive near the marriage ground—generally intermediate space between the villages—they halt within about 100 yards of each other. The brothers of the woman then go across to the opposite party and bring forward the man and set him down on a blanket spread upon the marriage ground. The man's sister's then do likewise by going over and bringing forward the woman and seating her by the side of the man. Sometimes, to furnish a little merriment for the occasion, the woman is expected to break loose and run. Of course, she is pursued, captured and brought back.

All parties assemble around the expectant couple. A bag of bread is brought forward by the woman's relatives and deposited near her. In like manner the man's relatives bring forward a bag of meat and deposit it near him. The man's friends and relatives now begin to throw presents on the head and shoulders of the woman. These presents are of any kind that the donors wish to give, as articles of clothing, money, trinkets, ribbons, etc. As soon as thrown they are quickly snatched off by the woman's relatives and distributed among themselves. During all this time the couple sit very quietly and demurely, not a word being spoken by either. When all the presents have been thrown and distributed the couple, now man and wife, arise, the provisions from the bags are spread and, just as in civilized life, the ceremony is rounded off with a festival. The festival over, the company disperse, and the gallant groom conducts his bride to his home, where they enter upon the toils and responsibilities of the future.

GARIBALDI.

How the Old Hero Received Ten Wounds.

Garibaldi, in the course of his adventurous life, received 10 wounds. Two wounds in the neck and throat, at first believed to be mortal, were received in 1835, in Uruguay, in a sea fight against the Dictator; two wounds in the right arm at the sea fight of Rio Plata, in 1836—every officer and man near Garibaldi being killed or wounded; one wound in the abdomen, on April 30, 1849, while fighting against the French on the Janiculum. The wound was not dangerous but was excessively painful, and Garibaldi concealed his sufferings until the battle was over. On May 8, 1849, at Velletri, he was knocked off his horse by the Neapolitans, and trampled on. He received one bayonet and one sword wound, and was rescued by a band of mere boys who were engaged in the fight. On August 29, 1862, he was wounded in the thigh by one of the Royal Bersaglieri. A second bullet, rebounding, broke the ankle bone and remained in the wound. When extracted, it exactly resembled in shape a cap of liberty. On July 4, 1866, on his birthday, Garibaldi was hit in the Tyrol by an Austrian bullet. It was a flesh wound in the thigh.

What Not to Kill.

The French Minister of Finance has done a good deed in causing a placard to be posted which it would be wise for citizens of all countries to have before their eyes. It tells farmers, sportsmen and boys and others what creatures—heretofore by a multitude of ignorant people considered to be pests to be abated—not to kill, as follows:

Hedge-hog—Live mostly on mice, small rodents, slugs and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedge-hog.

Toad—Farm assistant; he destroys from 20 to 30 insects per hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—It is continually destroying grubs, large palmer worms and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is found in it stomach. Don't kill the mole.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemy able to contend against them vigorously. They are the great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Lady-bird—Never destroy, for they are the best friends of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphis-ridden plants is beneficial.

The brakemen of the middle division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad had their wages increased to $1.85 per day.

THE IMPENDING FATE.

An Interesting Chapter from the Life of a Prominent Bostonian.

Boston Globe.

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens, which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times, although I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next and my head pained me more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along until on the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 18th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctor gave me up, entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours and my daughter who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading a paper to me began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physician and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; all the short breaths and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what the medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had already been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends, to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and Salem, as well as in this City, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering srom troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many danger

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and equations.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

C. C., Rosedale, Kan.: Address D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

J. J. F., Clarence, Ia.: The maiden name of the mother of George Washington was Mary Ball. She was a native of Virginia.

J. S. M., Nineveh, Mo.: If you should enclose 10 cents in a letter to the publisher of the paper you name, you would probably receive a sample copy.

J. B. Palmer, Monarch, McLean Co., Ill., would be pleased to correspond with parties living in Florida relative to the resources, climate, etc., of that State.

L. Z., Leffler's Ford, Ind.: Would you be so kind as to tell me whether or not a coal oil lamp (when turned on full blaze) emits any poisonous gas?

It does not.

T. L., Cumberland, Wis.: Where can I obtain periodicals devoted to architecture and building?

American Architect and Building News, Boston, Mass.; Builder and Woodworker, New York City.

J. W. T., Butler, Ind.: By whom and for what reason were the Moravian Christians massacred?

They were treacherously massacred by whites, on a groundless suspicion of having been concerned in certain outrages in Pennsylvania.

T. H. Woodworth, Bodie, Mono Co., Col., wishes some one to send him the Dutch parody on "Sheridan's Ride;" also the words of an old song, descriptive of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, beginning, "There was a tumult in the City."

W. S., Guyandotte, W. Va.: The German Minister to the United States is Mr. Kuro Von Schlozer, Secretary of Legation and Charge d' Affaires, Count Henry Von Beust. The French Minister is Mr. Maxime Outrey. Headquarters and residence in this country at Washington.

G. A. T., Springwater, N. Y., wishes to know which does the most damage to life and property annually—fire or water. It is a difficult question to answer, the results of no two years being alike. Up to date the destruction of property at least for the year 1882 has been far greater by water than by fire.

T. P. L., Richland Center, Wis.: Please tell through your paper who commanded Fort Sumter just before Maj. Anderson held it at the opening of the civil war.

No one, the Fort not being completed. The United States garrison, under Maj. Anderson, occupied Fort Moultrie, up to December 26, 1860.

J. N. B., DeLand, Fla.: Where can I get information regarding the Hawaiian Islands? Also the most direct way there?

Address U. S. Consul, Honolulu. The commerce of the Islands is chiefly with California. A line of English mail steamers runs from San Francisco to Melbourne and Sydney, touching at Honolulu and the Feejee Islands.

R. S. C., Genesee, Ill.: 1. Is gold the basis of our currency, and was it during the late war? 2. When gold is above par, is it proper to say that gold is worth more, or that paper is worth less?

1. Gold and silver are now and were during the war. Silver was demonetized by the act of February 12, 1873, and coinage revived by the act of February 28, 1878. 2. Paper is worth less.

W. A. V., St. Elmo, Ill.: 1. Are United States Treasury notes in the hands of a person taxable? 2. Has any United States officer decided they were not taxable by State authorities? 3. Can a person have pictures taken in colors from Harper's Weekly? 4. Would it be infringing on the rights of the Harpers?

1. No. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4. We think it would.

Mrs. L. W. Shellhous, Ada, Kent Co., Mich., writes: "Several years ago I saw little piece of poetry entitled, 'We ne'er see well what we're standing on.' I should like very much to see it again, and as I notice in the BLADE that people sometimes find what they want by going to you for it, I thought I would see if I were as fortunate."

G. L. F., Lake City, Minn.: 1. Is Holland a kingdom, or simply? Is it in any way dependent on the German Empire?

Holland is a kingdom, the reigning King being William III. It is in no way dependent on the German Empire. Among the nations of Europe it is known as the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Subscriber, Poor Fork, Ky.: Please state if there is a way to get railroad tickets of scalpers and others for less than the general office price.

Scalpers buy unused tickets, paying a small figure, and of course can afford to sell below regular prices. It is not always safe to buy of scalpers, unless you know them to be reliable.

C. F., Tobinsport, Ind.: 1. One of our histories, in an account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, says that Santa Anna escaped on his wheel mule. What is meant by wheel mules? 2. What is capital punishment? 3. Why can so few people move their ears by the muscles?

1. One of the mules next the wheel. 2. Death. 3. Probably because their ears are too large.

E. McA., Vandercook, Ill.: Will you please tell me through your columns a cure for pimples, without injury to the skin?

Let them alone and omit a meal or two. If the trouble is not abated call on a physician, or if one is not near, live on half allowance until they disappear.

J. G., Boody, Ill.: What is meant by 22 calibre, 32 calibre, etc., used to designate the size of cartridges?

The figures designate so many hundredths of an inch in diameter. The 22 cartridge, or 22-100 inch being the smallest size now in common use. Other sizes are 28, 34, 38 and 44—the latter the "bull-dog" size.

D. E. R., Pleasant Mills, Ind.: Will some one of the many readers of the BLADE please give a recipe for making grafting wax? Also the best time for grafting fruit trees of different kinds?

A good grafting wax is made by melting three parts rosin, two of beeswax and one of tallow together. They should be thoroughly worked and mixed. The proper time for grafting all kinds of fruit trees is in the spring or very early in the summer.

W. B., Sanford, Fla.: I have been much pleased with the Nasby Letters, and Swinton's Geography, as giving the best view of the inside life of the people he visited I ever obtained; but I would like to know if the tillers of the soil in Switzerland own their lands, or are they tenants?

The soil of Switzerland is very equally divided among the population, it being said that less than 500,000 are landless.

F. H., Harper, Kan.: 1. Where can I procure a copy of Nasby's Andrew Johnson Swingin' Round the Circle? 2. How many miles of railroad was built in 1872 in the United States? 3. Is the Land League of Ireland a legal institution?

1. "Nasby's" works are advertised in the BLADE and may be ordered through the office. 2. Sixty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-one. 3. The English Government pronounces it illegal.

N. F. I., Robinson, Kas.: I am requested by many of your readers to inquire if you know the origin of the term or word "Jay-hawk," or "Jay-hawker," as applied to the citizens of Kansas, or in any way connected with the history of Kansas.

The term "Jay-hawking" had its origin in the irregular border warfare in the early history of Kansas, and was applied to the raiders, from whom the eastern Counties suffered severely.

J. N., Delta, Mich.: Will you tell us how the "G" in gerrymander should be pronounced, hard or soft?

It is commonly pronounced with a soft "g," although this is probably incorrect, the word having been taken from the name of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, who was the first person to inaugurate the practice of establishing Congressional districts with particular reference to politics. In the pronunciation of his name the "G" is hard.

W., Moawequa, Ills., writes: "The following solution of C. W. F.'s problem is respectfully submitted, viz.: Inasmuch as 80 rails are required to enclose a single square rod of ground, therefore each rod of fence must enclose 80 acres of ground; then, of course, the breadth of ground must be sufficient for each lineal rod to constitute 80 acres in area, or 12,800 rods; then 12,800 x 20 (the number of rails to the rod) x 4 (the number of sides to be fenced) equals 1,024,000, the answer. Proof—80 acres x 80, equals 1,024,000."

O. L., Syracuse, Neb.: 1. What is the modus operandi of getting a report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture? 2. Can you give me the name of some weekly papers in Hunt, Denton, Collin and Kaufman Counties, Texas?

1. Address Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or apply to your member of Congress. 2. Hunt County, Greenville Herald; Denton County, Denton Monitor, Pilot Point Post; Collin County, McKinney Advertiser, McKinney Enquirer; Kaufman County, Elmo Beacon, Terrell Star.

B. J. J., Albion, Wis.: If A is acting as agent for B, and sells C an article, taking C's notes payable in one year and three months and two years and three months, respectively, and when A hands over the notes to the firm (B) they are given for a longer time than it is their custom, and the firm (B) or the agent A, charge the figures of date so as to make the notes due in three months and one year and three months respectively, who is responsible, A or B, or is C obliged to meet the notes at their changed date?

We do not see how C could be held for the payment of the notes, unless he agreed to the change. Whoever changed the figures is liable to prosecution, we think.

J. A. P., Granville, Pa.: 1. Will you please give me some information concerning Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist? 2. Where can I get all her works?

1. Born in Worcestshire, about 1820; eldest daughter of Thomas Price; married a gentleman connected with the shipping trade; editor of The Argosy in 1867 and a contributor to the leading publications of London. Most of her works have been republished in the United States. Several of her books have been so fortunate as to elicit the commendation of high critical authorities; while on the other hand she has not escaped the censure for alleged feebleness, prolixity, and self-repetition. 2. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. R. M., Independence, Kan.: 1. Where are fire brick made? 2. Did Adam ever have any other name than Adam? If not, how did the surnames start?

1. In Troy, New York, Perth Amboy, N. J., and possibly other places. They can be made in any place where fire clay can be found. 2. Never heard that he did, unless it was *Old Adam*. The first surnames of which there is an authenticated record were taken under the old Roman Commonwealth, which was divided into clans, but it was not until the middle of the 12th century that the parish records show that it was essential. The use of surnames, which was originally a mark of rank, was established in England by statute under the reign of Henry V. There are now about 40,000 surnames extant.

D. B. C., Roanoke, W. Va.: Does the earth revolve around the sun every 24 hours, or does the sun actually move from east to west?

The sun is the center of the solar system and is supposed to be stationary. The earth and other planets travel around it in varying period; that of the earth being 365 days, marking the year. The earth also rotates upon its axis from west to east every day, or in exact solar time in 23 hours, 56 minutes and four seconds. This is what gives the appearance of the rising and setting of the sun, or the motion from east to west. When it is taken into consideration that the earth is 92,000,000 miles distant from the sun, the question would hardly be asked if it would move such a distance as that would imply every 24 hours.

W. A. M., Russell, Kan.: Please give a recipe for the cure of itching piles.

A simple remedy is to take fresh white pine pitch in pills, from 12 to 20 a day, and sit in a tub of cold water four or five times a day, 30 minutes each time. Or, for another internal remedy, pulverize in a mortar and mix thoroughly one ounce each cream of tartar, jalap, senna, flowers of sulphur and golden seal and one half ounce saltpeter. Dose, a teaspoonful five times a day. An external remedy is as follows. Boil some of the inner bark of white oak in water and strain. Evaporate to a thick extract. To one-half pint of this extract add one-half pint of oil made from old strong bacon. Simmer together until well mixed, then let it cool. Apply with the finger.

L. O. F., Inland, O.: 1. When was the steamship Great Eastern built? What are its dimensions, and for what purpose was it built? 2. Was there a ship called the Star of the South plying on the Atlantic Ocean during the late war? If so, when was it built, and what are its dimensions?

1. Completed in 1860. Six hundred and eighty feet long, and 18,915 tons burden. She was built for the passenger trade, her carrying capacity being reckoned at 4,000. The expense of running, however, was found to be too great to compete with other steamships. Her greatest service was in laying the Atlantic cable. 2. The Star of the West, which was secretly loaded with supplies and soldiers for Fort Sumter, while making her way up Charleston harbor, was fired upon by a battery on Morris Island, two miles below Fort Sumter, and prevented from reaching her destination. This was the first act of the great war. We do not know the dimensions of the vessel.

Dan, Hamburgh, Ia.: What was the origin of the proverb, "There's many a slip 'tween the cup and lip?"

The ancient Greeks had the following story as to its origin: A King of Thrace had planted a vineyard when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that he should never taste of the wine produced in it. The monarch disregarded the prediction, and when at an entertainment he held a glass of wine, made from the grapes of that vineyard, he sent for the slave and asked him what he thought of his prophesy now, to which he replied, "Many things fall out between the cup and the lip," and had scarcely delivered this singular response before the news was brought that a monstrous boar was laying waste the favorite vineyard. The King, in a rage, put down the cup which he held in his hand, and hurried out with his people to attack the boar, but being too eager, the boar rushed upon him and killed him without his having tasted of the wine.

J. J., Blue Grass, Ill.: 1. In what country are the Osage Indians? 2. Why is it that James G. Blaine is no longer Secretary of State? 3. Give proof that Tell and Gesler were never in existence.

1. United States. 2. Because Mr. Frelinghuysen now fills that position at the invitation of Pres. Arthur. 3. Recent historical investigations show that there was no conspiracy of the Grutli, as related in the Gessler-Tell tradition, that no such bailiffs as Gessler, Wolfenschiessen and Landberg existed by those names, and no such men as Tell, Stauffacher or Melchthal. A league was formed in 1291, but it was not a secret conspiracy, and there was no uprising at the date Tell is credited with having founded Swiss independence. Swiss patriots, having lost the remembrance of the precise steps by which their independence was obtained, created the tradition in its present shape. Saxo Grammaticus, in his Danish Chronicle (about 1170) tells how Loko shoots an apple from the head of his son, by order of King Harold Bluetooth, and here the incident of the second arrow is mentioned. In the Edda, Egil the marksman is made by King Nidung to shoot an apple from the head of his son, and the incident of the second arrow again occurs. The name Tell has been variously explained. Grimm connects it with the Latin *telum*, an arrow; others with the German word *toll*, meaning half-witted. In *Das Weisse Buch* Tell seeks to excuse his disrespect to the hat on the ground that he is dull of wit, saying: "Otherwise I should not be called the *toll*." According to Carriere, the Tell saga is neither history nor pure invention, but the reminiscence of ancient mythological poetry, recast and coupled with historical events.

M. R. R., Lafayette, Ind.: Will you please explain the origin and application of the term "Knickerbocker."

In 1609, Henry Hudson, the English commander of a Dutch vessel, discovered and explored New York Bay and the Hudson River, and named the country New Netherlands. Manhattan Island was settled by the Dutch in 1614, and the town of New Amsterdam (New York) was then founded. In 1664, the English, during a time of peace, took forcible possession of the then flourishing colony, and gave it the name of New York, in honor of the Duke of York; but the Dutch authority was afterwards for a short time restored. In 1809 Peter and Washington Irving issued "A History of New York, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Deidrich Knickerbocker." This was begun as a burlesque on a handbook of the City of New York, which had just been published; but Peter soon sailed for Europe, and Washington elaborated the work and extended it to two volumes. Previous to its appearance an advertisement was inserted in the Evening Post, inquiring for "a small elderly gentleman dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Knickerbocker," who was said to have disappeared from the Columbian Hotel in Mulberry street, and left behind "a very curious kind of written book." The work was accepted by many respectable but somewhat stupid readers as a veritable history, and Goller, a German editor, gravely cites it in illustration of a historical passage. Some of the descendants of the old Dutch families were seriously offended by its burlesque of their ancestors, and Irving finally found it necessary to insert an apologetic preface.

E. P. R., Thorntown, Ind.: 1. Where, when, by whom, and what was the first writing ever done? 2. What is the date of the first account of the Egyptians, who gave the account, and how has it been preserved?

1. Of the origin of this art nothing is positively known. The Egyptians ascribed it to Thoth; the Greeks to Mercury or Cadmus; and the Scandinavians to Odin. The first step toward writing was probably the rude pictorial representation of objects, without any indication of the accessories of time or place; the next the application of a symbolic signification to some of these figures. The various systems of writing of the ancient world had probably at least three different sources—the Egyptian, the Assyrian and the Chinese systems, all of which were originally hieroglyphic, and in use much earlier that 3000 B. C. There are no traces of writing in Britain before the Roman conquest, when Latin letters were introduced. The modern Gothic dates in England from the 12th century. 2. From the Scriptures we learn that the Hebrew patriarch Abraham went into Egypt because of a famine in Canaan. The date of his visit, according to Usher's chronology of the Hebrew text of the Bible, was about 1920 B. C.; according to the Septuagint, about 2350; while Bunsen fixes it at 2876. The first of the Greek authorities upon Egypt, Herodotus, visited the country about the middle of the fifth century, B. C. The history of Egypt divides itself into six great periods, each characterized by a different race of rulers: first, that of the Pharaohs, or native rulers; second, of the Persians; third, of the Ptolemies (Greek); fourth, of the Romans; fifth, of the Arabs; sixth, of the Turks. The main source of its history under the Pharaohs are the Scriptures, the Greek writers Herodotus, Diodorus and Eratosthens, some fragments of the writings of Manetho, an Egyptian priest of the third century B. C., and the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the monuments, that is, on the temples, tombs, and other buildings of ancient date. From works written on rolls of papyrus, found in the tombs, information has also been derived by recent Egyptologists.

P. C. J., Shattonville, Pa.: 1. Please give a short history of Florence Nightingale. 2. Also of Pocahontas. 3. Short history of John Rolfe. To settle a dispute, was John Randolph a descendant of Pocahontas?

1. Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy, in May, 1820, and was the daughter of William Edward Shore, a Sheffield banker, who inherited the estates of Peter Nightingale, and assumed his surname in accordance with the will. She early became proficient in the classics, mathematics, languages and music; but her favorite study was of methods of caring for the sick, and while a girl she visited numerous hospitals. She took charge of a sanitarium in London in 1851 and soon had it in a high state of efficiency. She went to the Crimea in 1854 as superintendent of a corps of volunteer nurses, 92 in number, and established a hospital at Scutaria, on Nov. 5. On Nov. 7, 700 of the soldiers wounded at Inkerman were received, and the number in three weeks was increased to 3,000. In the face of great discouragements, she soon made her hospital a model for perfection and thoroughness of arrangement, and all the other hospitals on the Bosphorus were placed under her superintendence. Afterward she suffered severely from an attack of hospital fever, from which she never fully recovered. She returned to England in 1856. A fund of £50,000 was raised to found a school for nurses under her direction. She has published several works that have been widely read. 2-3. Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan, an Indian Chief of Virginia, and was born about the year 1595. She early conceived a friendship for the whites, who settled Jamestown while she was yet a girl. It is a matter of history that she saved the life of Capt. John Smith when taken prisoner. Afterward, when Smith was at Jamestown, she, in company with her father, visited the settlement freely. In 1609 she went through the wood at the dead of night to inform Smith of a plot by the Indians to fall upon the settlement and massacre all the inhabitants. Three years later she was decoyed on board an English ship, and while there an attachment sprung up between herself and a young Englishman named John Rolfe. Consent having been obtained from Sir Thomas Dale, the Governor of the Province, and her father, they were married in Jamestown in 1613. In consequence of this marriage there was a peace of many years between the whites and Indians. Before Pocahontas was married she was baptized and given the name of Rebecca. She accompanied Gov. Dale to England in 1616, where she was an object of interest to all classes of people, and was presented at Court. Her husband, not being of royal birth, was chided by the Court for having dared to marry the daughter of a King. A story is told that when Capt. John Smith visited her in London, after saluting him, she turned away and hid her face in her hands, remaining in that position for two or three hours. She had been taught to believe that he was dead, and it is said that her husband was a party to the deception, he thinking she would not marry him while Smith was living. She prepared to leave England on her return to Virginia with regret, but she suddenly died when on the point of embarking. She left a son, Thomas Rolfe, who was educated by his uncle, a London merchant, and in after life he went to Virginia, where he became a person of note and influence. Several distinguished families descended from him, including the Rollings, the Flemings and the Randolphs, of whom the celebrated John Ranpolph was one.

Information Wanted.

Jerome Carkly, Sabetha, Kan., wants the address of Capt. W. B. Reed, Co. I, 50th Wis.

James Gorsuch, Sherman, Ia., wants the address of Capt. E. Hogue, Co. C, 9th O. Cav.

George Turflinger, Nokomis, Ill., wants the address of Capt. A. Lylrand, Co. E, 73d O. V. I.

C. H. Warford, Fillmore, Andrew Co., Mo., wants the address of J. G. Eckles, 4th Iowa Inf.

J. McCracken, Hesbon, Indiana Co., Pa., wants the address of Maj. J. N. Hearl, 4th Pa. Cav.

H. C. Starbuck, Florence, Kan., wants the address of Capt. William P. Pierce, Co. A, 11th Ky. Cav.

F. M. H. Keever, of Vermillion Grove, Vermillion Co., Ill., wishes to learn the address of D. M. Calender, 111th O. V. I.

S. A. Swail, Sixth Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C., wishes the address of Capt. E. L. Jones, 54th Mass. Vols.

J. P. Carter, Smartville, Neb., wants to know the whereabouts of his father, James Carter, last heard from in Arkansas.

Wm. W. Turner, Beecher City, Effingham Co., Ill., wants the address of Lieut. Alfred Gorrilla, Co. F, 121st O. Inf.

George Stark, Kirkwood, Ill., wants the address of Thomas C. Thapson or any of his family; last heard from in Indiana.

L. S. Hurd, Fargo, D. T., 11th Wis. Inf., wants the address of Capt. James Lang, Lieuts. John Sewright and M. V. B. Hutchinson.

W. F. Cogswell, Beverly, N. J., wishes the address of Mrs. M. S. Cogswell, whose husband, (a Confederate officer) was killed in Missouri.

H. W. Walkinshaw, Clarinda, Page Co., Ia., would like the address of Capt. C. A. Cameron, Lieut. I. K. Wetzell or W. G. Commishing, Co. G, 39th Iowa Inf.

J. F. Frederick, Canton, Ill., wishes to learn the name and address of the surgeon in charge of the Post Hospital, Marietta, Ga., in the Summer and Fall of 1864.

O. Goodson, Tolona, Lewis Co., Mo., wishes to learn the whereabouts of Col. R. P. Finely or Col. Granville Moody, 74th O. V. I., or of Dr. Arnold, same regiment.

The address of Maj. Lewis, surgeon in charge of hospital at Claraville, Md., from October 19, 1864, to April 4, 1865, is wanted by F. M. Trowbridge, LaGrange, Lucas Co., Ia.

Any person who was a member of Co E. 5th Mich. Inf., will confer a favor on a comrade by sending their address to George H. Adrain, care of C. M. Byter, Kokomo, Howard Co. Ind.

E. W. Moore, Waverly, Spokan Co., W. T. wants the address of some of his old comrades—George Moore, Net Marks, John W. Blizzard—all of Co. H, Eighth Iowa Inf.

Capt. Henry Brown, late Sergeant Co. D, 10th Ky Vol. Cav., later Captain 39th Ky Inf., formerly resided at Catlettsburg, Ky., send your address to W. B. Shockley, Fort Scott, Kan.

W. H. Highbarger, Hutchinson, Kan., would like the address of Miss Flora Malone; last heard from in Monticello, Ia.; also of Samuel H. Noble, formerly of Sumner, Sumner Co., Kan.

J. H. Marshall, Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan., would like the address of James Marshall, if living, or information in regard to his death if dead; last heard from at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1865.

R. G. Miller, Port Homer, O., wishes the address of Lieut. George Whitman, who commanded 36th Company, 2nd Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps of Harewood hospital, Washington, D. C., or any two of the following names of the Company: Sergt. Hugh Jamison, Sergt. William H. McDonald, James Corby, John M. Tower, Shubert A. Davenport, Miles Turner, James Austin or Thomas Templeton. Mr. Miller is poor and ill, and if he had the address of two of the above names it would help him wonderfully.

Information Furnished.

The address of Capt. R. W. Burt is Peoria, Ill.

The address of C. B. Bland is Hartford, Lyons Co., Kan.

The address of Lieut. E. Freeman is Homer, Licking Co., O.

A letter addressed to Wm. M. Ames, Ashtabula, O., will reach the Surgeon of the 21st O. V. I.

A letter addressed to Dr. John S. Berghoff, St. Joseph, Mo., will reach him. Dr. Berghoff was surgeon of the 25th Mo. Vol. during the war, and had charge of the hospitals at St. Joseph in the Spring of 1863.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 30c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Mount Ida, no County or State, signed by W. A. Hitchcock.

Letter containing $1.35, signed J. C. Kendall, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing 60 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by Joel B. Meador and Amy Daggett.

Letter containing 30 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by J. C. Adams.

Letter containing 10 cents, dated at Honeybrook, no County or State, signed by Augustus F. Neyraber.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Meteer, Brown Co., Ill., no name attached.

WANTED--A GOVERNESS

A Western Wool-grower Attempts to Lead a Cleveland Girl Astray.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The Leader says: Last week a wool-grower from Colorado, who gave the name of Henry B. Moshier, requested the aid of Mr. Henry Raymond, of the Society for Organizing Charity, in securing a governess. Moshier stated that he had two boys seven and nine years of age, who had been left motherless, and for whom he desired to procure a governess who could impart to them instruction, and also to attend to their morals. Mr. Raymond, who was favorably impressed with Moshier's address, bethought him of a young lady who followed the profession of school teaching and who had applied to him for assistance in obtaining a situation in which she could support herself during the vacation. The young lady was sent for and introduced to the Colorado father. They talked over the preliminaries, and each seemed to be highly pleased with the other. Moshier, who is apparently between 45 and 50 years of age, invited the young lady to go with him to the circus. She readily accepted the invitation, thinking that his gray hairs were a warrant of respectability. After the circus he accompanied her to her home to make final arrangements. He stated that he proposed traveling through the East, and that she, as the governess of the children, would accompany him. Moshier wound up his remarks by saying that it might be at times inconvenient to secure separate apartments at hotels, and they could under such circumstances hold themselves out to an unsuspecting world as husband and wife. At this point the negotiations concluded with remarkable abruptness, the young lady ordering the salacious retired woolgrower from the house. Yesterday afternoon she reported the occurrence to Mr. Raymond.

Moshier, if that be his name, has evidently gone to work systematically, to get some one to attend to the education of his infant sons. He advertised for a governess in one of the daily papers, and when last seen was entertaining a young lady who called in answer to his notice at one of the down town hotels.

"HE COMETH NOT."

A Sensation Caused in Philadelphia by the Non-Arrival of a French Suitor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Quite a flutter of excitement has been caused in the circles of high society by the postponement of the wedding of Miss Alice Bouvier with the Prince Vallie. The lady is well known, and comes from an old Philadelphia family. Her sister is the wife of the banker, Frank Drexel. As the story goes, while Miss Bouvier was traveling abroad a short time since she met the Prince, who was engaged in his travels, and is said to be of the Italian branch of the Legitimists, his mother being a Bourbon. The Prince and Miss Bouvier met each other frequently, and finally it was decided that they should get married. Then the trouble began. The Prince did not derire to get married in France, because of the trouble with the law, but was willing to come to America for the wedding. So it was decided that the wedding should take place in this City. The fact that the wedding was to occur in this City caused considerable talk in society circles, and the young lady was congratulated upon all hands for her good fortune in having caught a real, live Prince. The most elaborate preparations were made for the event, and the invitations were prepared. The Prince promised when he left his inamorata in Paris, to follow her to the United States as soon as he settled up some small business matters. As the day for his arrival approached, there was considerable of a sensation in high society because of the anxiety on the part of the young ladies to catch a glimpse of the Prince. A relative went to New York, but the Prince failed to arrive on the steamer. Letters and telegrams failed to reach him, and nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of the Bourban since. The wedding has been indefinitely postponed until the Prince is found, and Mr. Dickson, a relative of the young lady, has been dispatched to Paris to clear up the mystery and if possible find the Prince. The family and friends of the lady believe some accident has happened to the fiancee, and until notified otherwise they will be loath to believe anything else.

WIFE-MURDERERS.

Cincinnati and Pittsburg Furnish Specimens, Who Have the Grace to Commit Suicide

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Jacob Wagner shot his wife Teresa about 6 o'clock last evening, at their residence in Camp Washington, northwestern part of the City, then shot himself. Mrs. Wagner was instantly killed, being shot in the right cheek and the ball entering the brain. Wagner was shot in the right temple and was alive at 9 o'clock, but cannot live. He has been a horse trader and was an intimate acquaintance of Henry Cole, who shot his wife and daughter last week. Recently Wagner has been a pensioner on his wife, who has supported him while he has been given to drink. He came home drunk and went to bed and slept. When he arose he went into the kitchen where his wife and son, the latter 20 years old, were. He was so affectionate to his wife that the son did not suspect any harm, and left the house. Soon after he was called back and found his mother dead beside the stove, and his father dying in the room with a revolver in his hands. Wagner was about 45 years old and his wife 40.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Last evening, in a fit of jealousy Joseph Rodgers, a moulder, shot his wife in the breast and then attempted suicide by shooting himself in the temple. The wife will die, but he will likely recover.

Iehabod Goodwin, the first War Governor of New Hampshire, died on the 4th, aged 86.

NEW YORK.

Assessed Valuation of Property—Over $27,000,000 in Taxes.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have sent to the Board of Aldermen the assessment rolls of real and personal estate in New York for 1882. The following table shows by wards the assessed valuation of the real estate in each ward in 1881 and 1882, with the increase or decrease, the valuation of the personal estate in those years, and the net increase in the valuation of the real and personal estate:

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1881.	1882.	Increase.
1.....	$ 54,906,116	$ 60,512,220	$ 5,606,054
2.....	28,316,200	29,256,640	838,440
3.....	34,142,500	35,265,560	1,123,060
4.....	12,634,345	11,753,163	*881,062
5.....	39,144,600	40,839,800	1,695,200
6.....	21,828,250	22,363,660	535,410
7.....	15,984,020	16,210,608	226,588
8.....	35,355,542	36,025,160	669,618
9.....	27,090,660	27,423,523	332,873
10.....	17,167,275	17,310,165	142,889
11.....	15,598,770	16,050,163	151,393
12.....	85,573,039	97,383,209	11,810,265
13.....	9,787,850	9,953,400	165,550
14.....	22,714,937	22,964,155	249,218
15.....	51,398,820	52,782,240	1,383,330
16.....	34,174,500	34,783,862	679,362
17.....	22,912,200	23,305,423	396,623
18.....	70,947,650	71,875,252	927,502
19.....	152,203,375	176,556,298	24,252,923
20.....	39,270,220	39,701,850	431,570
21.....	77,194,250	79,471,130	2,276,880
22.....	74,691,475	79,545,025	4,853,550
23.....	13,836,060	14,259,475	423,415
24.....	9,204,765	9,579,825	73,060
Total	$976,735,199	$1,035,203,816	$59,319,679

*Decrease.

PERSONAL ESTATE.

	1881.	1882.	Decrease.
Resid't	$138,613,030.00	$129,162,101.00	$ 9,450,929.00
Non-resident.	12,175,475.00	11,575,971.00	559,504.00
Bank share-hold's.	58,424,394.96	57,534,510 33	889,884.63
Total	$209,212,899.96	$198,272,582.33	$10,940,317.63

	1881.	1882.
Total real and personal est.	$1,185,948,099.96	$1,233,476,398.33
Total increase, 1882		59,349,679.00
Total decrease, 1882		11,821,297.63
Net increase		$ 47,528,299.37

The sum to be raised by taxation this year on this valuation is $27,412,831.56.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Republican Convention in Arkansas—Coalition of Republicans and Greenbackers in Alabama.

LITTLE ROCK, July 6.—On the reassembling of the Republican Convention at 3 P. M. the committee reported, their reports being adopted. Hon. Powell Clayton, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator, was made permanent President. On being conducted to the chair, Sen. Clayton made a speech, in which he advised the Convention to make a straight ticket, and contend for a fair ballot and a free count at the election. He was frequently applauded. A committee of nine on resolutions was appointed, to whom all resolutions were referred without debate.

The Convention then nominated Col. W. D. Slack by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Governor. Col. Slack appeared before the Convention and thanked the delegates for the honor conferred on him when an adjournment was had to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6.—The Greenbackers and Independents met at Birmingham yesterday and nominated a State ticket as follows: J. L. Sheffield, Governor; A. H. Townsend, Secretary of State; F. G. Jones, Attorney General; J. M. Montgomery, Treasurer; W. Shield, Auditor; J. P. Ward, Superintendent of Education. The attendance was small.

The Republican Convention was called to order at noon to-day, by George Turner, ex-United States Marshal and Special United States District Attorney. The white portion was largely United States officials. Colored delegates were in the majority. Turner in his opening speech eulogized Grant and Arthur, and said the fact that the Republican party endured four years of Hayes and was alive to-day, was something to be thankful for. He urged that the Convention endorse the ticket nominated at Birmingham.

A big wrangle followed the report of the Committee on Credentials, but the report was finally adopted.

Resolutions were adopted eulogistic of Arthur. The ticket of the Greenbackers and Independents nominated at Birmingham was endorsed. C. C. Sheets was chosen permanent Chairman of the Convention, and George Turner Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6. — Chairman Cooper, regular Republican, went to Washington to consult with Sen. Cameron in relation to the project of harmonizing the factions. It is understood that at the meeting of the State Committee, Wednesday next, conditional resignations of regular candidates will be read, and that they will retire if the Independent candidates will do likewise. This is thought to signify that a new convention will be held if the Independents are willing. It is said that all regular candidates have agreed to this plan except Marriott Brosius, nominee for Congressman-at-large, who was expected to meet Gen. Beaver here but did not come. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he, too, will consent. Chairman McKee and other leaders of the Independents decline to speak upon the subject at present.

LITTLE ROCK, July 7.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District have nominated J. B. Miles of Helena.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 7.—The Republican Congressional Committee of the Second District, decided to join interests with the Coalition Convention, which meets in Hampton, August 10th. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Capt. J. S. Wise for Congressman-at-Large, and denouncing the Dezendorf wing of the party, commonly known as the Straight-outs.

AWARDING PRIZES

At the Indianapolis Encampment—The Chickasaw Guards Carry Off the Honors.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—The troops were reviewed by the Governor and staff, after which the prizes were awarded. The encampment throughout has been a complete success in every particular.

The judges have announced the result of the prize drill, awarding first to the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis; second, Crescents, of New Orleans; third, Ashbury Cadets, Greencastle, Ind., and fourth, Porter Rifles, Nashville.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the encampment broke up. All the companies were formed in line and marched from Camp Morton through the principal streets, passing in review before the Governor, halting at the corner of Illinois and Washington streets, when Gov. Porter made a speech congratulating every one upon the success of the encampment, after which he announced the decision of the judges.

The scores are as follows: Free-for-all—Chickasaws, first prize, 90 1-10; Crescent Rifles, second, 89 8-10; Ashbury Cadets, 87 6-10; Porter Rifles, 87 7-10; Quapaw Guards, 87 6-10; McKeen Cadets, 85 3-10; Indianapolis Light Infantry, 82 2-10; Louisiana Rifles, 80 9-10; Company K, St.

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Circulation this Week, 96,000

THE BLADE'S CIRCULATION.

Nothing in the history of the BLADE—or any other paper—equals its rapid increase in circulation for the past few weeks. Over 20,000 names have been put on our subscription lists within a very short time, and that too when we usually have the dullest part of the year. The paper never had so many friends as it has to-day.

We want more than these. We want the 20,000 more than doubled. We desire to enter the Fall campaign with 50,000 more subscribers than we opened the Summer with.

A special rate has been made for short time subscribers which will be made known on application to us by a postal card.

We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short time subscribers. It is only the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

RETURNED TO EUROPE.

The many hundred thousand readers who have perused with eager interest Mr. LOCKE'S account of his travels in Europe, will learn with decided pleasure that he has returned to the Old World, and will in a little while renew his contributions. Mr. LOCKE has no master in the art of picturesque description of foreign lands, and the incidents and philosophy that he weaves in make a *tout ensemble* of marvelous attractiveness. In his new series Mr. LOCKE will introduce some new and desirable features, which will greatly enhance the value of his letters. He will visit new places—escaping from the usual rut followed by travelers, and will give a vast quantity of new and interesting information concerning places of which we have read about ever since our childhood.

THE divorce law will in all probability fail in the French Assembly.

THEY raise and put up nearly all the "genuine English pickles" used in this country in Westchester County, N. Y.

WITH Northern and Southern men denouncing each other as liars the House of Representatives begins to have its old time atmosphere.

SAM. COX thought it was ridiculate to compare him to a barnyard bantam. He is not the party to complain. The bantams should feel aggrieved.

CONKLING has given in his adhesion to CORNELL. Cause: there is no place else for him to go. He has found that he is too slender gage for a political party all by himself.

SOME variety is introduced into this season's snake stories. A brilliant fight between a cat and a rattle-snake is reported from California, in which the cat came off victor.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, who has been making an exhaustive study of the Gipsies, says: "The Gypsy has grown more vigorous in this country; he is more Rommany than ever."

ROBESON will never be allowed to rebuild our Navy. The country is very rich, and has lots of spare money, but it would have to put a blanket mortgage on its real estate, if it ever allows him to lay down another keel.

IOWA brewers and distillers are moving to Illinois on account of the Prohibition Amendment. They are very foolish to do so. Let them study the workings of Prohibition in Ohio, treble their capacity, and stay where they are.

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per annum derived.

THE Kentucky Penitentiary lessee has griefs. He says all the able-bodied convicts are taken away from him to work on railroads, etc., while he is left to care for and support the old and decrepit. This is why, he says, he is $50,000 behind with the State.

IT will please those who have often wondered where the gibberish—

Ekkeri akkery, ickery an,
Fillisi, follasy, Nicolas John,
Queebee-quabee—Irishmato,
Bingle 'em—mingle 'em—buck,

used by the children in "counting out" in their games, comes from, to learn that it is pure Rommany, or Gipsy.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THERE is no abatement in the glowing character of the reports from all parts of the country in regard to the fruitfulness of the teeming acres. There never was a year in which there was so great and general productiveness as we are now promised. The song of joy is the same from all parts of the land—from the cotton plantations and the grain fields—from the fruit orchards and the cattle ranches. The hoe of the husbandman is making the land richer than all the "wealth of Ormuz and of Ind." Every day of sunshine is worth millions of dollars, and the country will be from three to four billions richer at Christmas tide than it was at Easter.

THE main interest in Congress since the Fourth has been in the debates in the House. A most exciting dispute occurred during the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill, between Mr. ROBESON, who had charge of the bill, and Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee. Mr. ROBESON took the occasion to resent some of the methods employed by the gentlemen from Tennessee, when the latter was at the head of the Committee of Investigation of the Naval Secretary's administration, when Mr. ROBESON was Secretary of the Navy. Mr. ROBESON's remarks were bitingly personal, and produced much excitement in Mr. WHITTHORNE's mind, and on the Democratic side generally. This was followed by a sharp encounter on Saturday between Messrs. BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, and S. S. COX, of New York, in which very unparliamentary things were said.

THE EYES of the whole world are now, of course, directed towards Egypt where the fighting has actually begun. ARABI has been for several days erecting fortifications at Alexandria, in spite of the ultimatum of the English Admiral SEYMOUR who finally gave notice that if they were not discontinued within 24 hours, bombardment would commence. This had no effect and the firing began Tuesday morning as threatened. Before night four of the forts were silenced. The ships of war of foreign nations were previously asked to leave the harbor. All foreigners resident in the City were ordered to leave and many of the natives sent their women and their valuables away. As yet it is difficult to tell the outcome of the matter nor how far the trouble will involve other European powers.

RUSSIA has lost one of her bravest military men since the last issue of the BLADE. Last Thursday night Gen. SKOBELEFF died suddenly of heart disease at his hotel in Moscow. He is to be remembered for his great daring in the war with Turkey, and later for his speech in Paris, which aroused all Europe because of its bold utterances with regard to German influence in Russia, or what was considered to be aimed in that direction. The funeral ceremonies took place Sunday in Moscow. They were very imposing.

NOVEL PROCEEDING.

They have a new way of doing in Belgium which might be copied to advantage elsewhere. One of the Canons of the Catholic Church at Tournay made off with 1,700,000 francs. The Bishop waited nine months before he informed the authorities in the hope that the criminal might be seized with a repentant fit and restore the money. It was a vain expectation. Conscience isn't apt to work very much while the money lasts.

It is a curious thing that people who commit crime are very apt to do something which will eventually betray them, and in this case the vanity of the Canon led him to have his picture taken, and this gave the detective who was after him a clew. Finding he was likely to be taken, he sent a lawyer to Belgium to try and make a compromise with the Bishop. And right here comes in the pith of the story. The lawyer was immediately arrested and locked up as an accomplice, and may have to suffer as one. It served him right. Any lawyer who will stoop to be a go-between, between a man who has committed such a crime and those whom he has defrauded, deserves to be counted as guilty of wrong and punished. He simply tries to compel the sufferers to give immunity to rascals, who can then turn their attention to other ways of preying upon their fellow men.

THAT is a very pretty, romantic description of WALTER MALLEY'S and BLANCHE DOUGLASS' appearance at the New York Bijou Theater the other night, which is now going the rounds of the papers. It is a neat idea to represent one who has been known as a public prostitute, and who connived with the two MALLEYS to destroy an innocent girl, as shrinking from "several painted women and loud talking men" who unexpectedly "brushed" against her. It is too utterly utter, this picture of these two whose good taste in dress and conduct is so marked, who were not "profuse in their attentions to each other, altho the man *would* occasionally lean over to his companion in an affectionate manner." What next?

"TRICYCLES," the *Court Journal* says, "grow in favor in London, and are to be seen daily, ridden by either sex, in the most crowded parts of the City. The Rational Dress Society recommends lady tricyclists to wear their new 'divided skirt,' both because it allows freer use of the legs and because it offers less resistance to the wind—an important consideration."

IF England has sailors of the pluck of our blue jackets who ran by the forts at Vicksburg and below New Orleans, she can bring Egypt to terms speedily. The whole country is a strip of river bottom about 700 miles long, by an average of six broad, and a few gunboats could patrol its entire length and hold the country in subjection, with much more ease than our river fleet held the country from Cairo to New Orleans.

LAST Sunday a single steamship brought almost 1,000 Mormon emigrants to New York. They come from Great Britain and Scandinavia, and are recent converts of the missionaries sent there. Of course they believe in polygamy.

WHILE the wheat crop in this country promises splendidly, that of Europe will not reach an average. This will give a good market for American grain, especially if the troubles in Egypt should obstruct the supply from India.

THERE is no doubt of GUITEAU'S sanity, but there will be of any person who tries to understand the autopsy.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

England has three weighty reasons for going to war to reduce the rebellious ARABI Bey to submission. The first is protection to the very large number of Englishmen doing business in that country. The English trade with Egypt is highly important, and it can only be retained by making an Englishman's person and property sacred in the land of the Nile.

The second is the protection of the immense interests of English bankers and others in the Egyptian public debt. The success of ARABI probably means the repudiation—more or less, completely—of the great load of obligation for borrowed money which the predecessor of the present Khedive saddled upon the country.

The third is the protection of the Suez Canal—England's main highway to India. This transcends all other reasons. With ARABI successful, England's hold on the Canal would be doubtful indeed.

France's reasons for attacking ARABI BEY are like England's three-fold, the two first being identical with England's. The third is that France is now striving to become a North African power. To her Algerian possessions she has recently added Tunis, and has designs on the Soudan. If ARABI is successful he will give the whole Arabic race a *morale* that will seriously interfere with the French tenure of the conquered country.

Italy's reasons for interfering are:

First, protection of Italian citizens and Italian trade, of whom and which there are nearly as many and as much as the French.

Second, intense jealousy of France as a North African power. Italy was extremely anxious to annex Tunis, and was forestalled by France. The possession of Tunis would not only have been of great advantage commercially to Italy, but it would have made her mistress of the Mediterranean, as the distance from the southern capes of Sicily to Tunis is relatively short.

Germany's interest is based upon her wish to see France embroiled in a way that will take her thoughts off the subject of "revenge," and reduce her importance in European politics.

Russia is anxious that all the Western powers shall become so involved in bitter struggles as to breed a mutual hatred which will leave her free to deal with Turkey as she likes. She is, of course, most anxious that England shall be crippled in the conflict.

Turkey is mainly troubled about preserving her existence in the event of a general war, in which she may be ground to pieces between the opposing forces.

If the conflict could be confined to the mere suppression of ARABI Bey by England, the interest excited would be mild. But such is the delicate condition of the ever-grave Eastern Question, that a single ill-advised gunshot may precipitate an explosion which will shroud Europe in flames.

THE POST MORTEM.

DR. LAMB is a tiresome fellow who wants to impress the country with the vastness of his scientific attainments, and for this reason he has loaded the wires down with a mass of technical details, of not the slightest interest even to the professional reader. Not to exceed a dozen of the details he describes so elaborately are of any value in determining GUITEAU'S sanity. The shape of the fissures and their direction, for example, are of no more value—at least in the present state of science—in indicating cerebral condition, than the course of the lines in the palm. So with the most of the other details.

The performance is about on a scale with a man who had been sent out to see if a certain piece of land would raise wheat, returning with an elaborate geological description of some little boulders found on the ground, and their bearings north, south, east and west.

This elaborate description is perhaps interesting to some score of brain specialists in the country, but all that the people of the country—including the medical profession—care about knowing is whether the brain was healthy and normal. This, indeed, is as far as, in the present state of psychical science, it is of decisive importance to anybody. Beyond this all is speculation and filmy theory.

AND still the freight handlers in New York refuse to work unless their demands are complied with, and still the railroad companies refuse to accede to their just demands, and a suffering public endures. The import and export trade of New York is almost paralyzed. Attempts have been made to fill the places of the strikers, but the raw hands make poor work of loading freight, and much trouble will be likely to arise from the damaged condition of what is moved, through its bad handling. It is to be hoped that the present troubles will cause the question to be tested of how far corporations can go in obstructing the business of the country.

THE accident upon the Long Branch Railroad is only a repetition of what is constantly occurring through neglect or carelessness. Only a few persons were killed outright, not enough to make a fuss about, and some scores wounded. There is the usual talk about an investigation of the cause of the accident being demanded by the public, which will amount to nothing. And in a few days the affair will be forgotten except by the sufferers.

LOVERS of sardines will be disturbed by the news which comes from Maine that the fish have suddenly disappeared from the coast, and in consequence all the factories are standing idle. This is true all along the coast and as this is one of the leading industries there, its sudden forcible cessation causes much distress. The disappearance of the fish is unaccountable, and causes great surprise.

IT is a curious thing that nothing has been done in France to exterminate the wolves which have increased so largely of late as to render them very dangerous. A bill is about to be brought in by which money enough is to be given for each wolf to make it worth while to hunt them.

THE President, as expected, has vetoed the Steerage bill to please my Lord ROSCOE, and now unless Congress takes the matter in hand and passes it over the veto, the companies can continue to have matters their own way and abuse the poor emigrants committed to their charge as much as they please. CONKLING is still a power when he can control the President in this way.

MAD. RISTORI has made a deep impression in London as *Lady Macbeth*. She played in English.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION FRAUD.

The report upon the contested election case of LEE against RICHARDSON in the First District of South Carolina is interesting reading. The latter was counted in by a Democratic majority 8,468 votes, but an examination of the evidence shows conclusively that Mr. LEE actually received a majority of 284 of the votes cast.

According to the records of the Census Office the number of white voters in the District is 6,896; the number of blacks, 22,951; the colored majority is, therefore, 6,055. According to the returns made, RICHARDSON received 20,142 votes, and LEE, a colored man and a Republican, 11,674. The New York *Tribune* makes the following deduction from these figures:

An inspection of the figures betrays some interesting facts. If every white man 21 years old and upward voted once and only once for RICHARDSON, he must also have received 3,246 colored votes beside; while, on the other hand, the Republican candidate, himself a colored man, received, according to the returns (allowing him no white votes), only 11,674, or a trifle more than half the colored vote. Again, adding the 3,244 colored votes, before assumed to have been cast for RICHARDSON to the 11,674 counted for LEE, and we have only 14,920. Subtracting this number from 22,951, we have left 8,031 colored men who did not vote or who were cheated out of their votes.

The entire evidence goes to show that the whole thing was one of those barefaced Democratic frauds which have been only too common. It is in correspondence with the views advanced many times by Southern business men and others in private conversation that it would not do to allow the negros to rule, and yet is hard to believe that the majority of Southerners would descend to such frauds as that disclosed in the present case. When a few members unlawfully seated in Congress are given their walking papers they may begin to understand that the day of success for tissue ballots and unlawful counting is passing by.

THE COREAN TREATY.

The peninsula of Corea has been hitherto an unknown equation in the commercial problems of the world but the United States bids fair to solve it, for herself at least, in a way that will be extremely advantageous. The terms of a treaty have been arranged by which our citizens will be enabled to trade with a country which has been closed to all Western nations and even the Chinese and Japanese have only been allowed at a few places upon the frontier, and then they were subjected to the most rigorous conditions.

The Corean Kingdom is made up of the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with a narrow strip of the mainland and a few islands along the coast. As may readily be seen, the area is not an extensive one, the peninsula itself not being more than 400 miles long and 140 broad. The productions are wheat, rice, barley, hemp, millet, ginseng, tobacco and cotton. All of these are cultivated upon a large scale, showing that the land must be very productive. Some portions of the country are rich in minerals—gold, silver, iron and coal being known to exist. It is difficult to estimate the population, because some portions are so much more thickly settled than others, but it has been variously placed between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000.

The proposed treaty will be most welcome to American navigators of the China seas, because it permits American vessels to put into Corcean ports or harbors anywhere for repairs, and in case of the wreck of an American ship, every assistance is to be afforded to save it and the cargo and to protect the crew. Americans can reside only at the treaty ports. They can lease but may not own real estate. The United States Government may appoint a Consul for each port of treaty and diplomatic agents to reside at the Capital. In case of difficulties between Americans and Corceans, where the latter are the aggressors, the offense will be dealt with by native authorities; when the former are the assailants the Consuls will have the authority in the matter. The Coreans may live anywhere in the United States and there is no restriction whatever upon their emigration hither. Scholars from either country may visit the other *ab libitum* for the purpose of study.

The privileges granted to the United States are also to be given to China, which probably accounts for the willingness of the latter to allow the independence of Corea, which is declared for the first time in several centuries in this treaty. It is true that the relation between them was extremely shadowy, but its existence has hitherto been insisted upon by the Chinese Government.

It is difficult now to estimate what the importance of the trade may be, that will grow up with this Kingdom through the treaty, but it is certainly worth having, and will increase as the Corean people learn something of the other part of the world from which they have been shut out.

MARRIAGE ASSOCIATIONS.

"Why," plaintively asked the little girl of her mother, "is it that all the nicest things in the world are naughty?"

It seems to be so with insurance companies. All the old style of these take a man's money as a preparation for something intensely disagreeable which they assure him will happen to him sooner or later. He only gets his money back when his house burns down, he breaks his leg or dies. Such funeral trappings as these thrown around investments in futures are naturally discouraging, and a brilliant genius conceived the idea of making things pleasanter, by insuring a man against his marriage. What could be more delightful than to realize on one's investment—"take in the pot" we have heard it called in some place that we cannot now recollect—just at a time when a man needs money worst? But with that perversity which the little girl remarked as attending upon all nice things, these Marriage Insurance Associations have been pronounced naughty in every State where they have been organized, and the philanthropists engaged in getting them up have been threatened with the penitentiary unless they desisted. So is every cup of happiness snatched from our lips.

NASBY IN EXILE.

This handsome subscription book, published by the Locke Publishing Company, Toledo, O., is now ready for delivery. It is a beautiful book of 672 pages, printed on the very best super calendered paper, with 300 excellent illustrations. It is the finest subscription book ever published in the West, and the price is no higher than regularly asked for inferior books of the same size. Agents are making from $5 to $30 per day canvassing for this book. More agents wanted. See advertisement elsewhere.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

The critical condition of affairs in Egypt, and the possibility that there may be a war which will embroil some of the leading European Powers, makes every thing connected with the affairs of that country of interest. The New York *Tribune* of a few days ago contains the report of an interview with Judge BACHELLER who has been a resident of Cairo for several years, being one of the Judges of the International Tribunal of Egypt. His position and long stay there has rendered him thoroughly conversant with all matters connected with the Government and internal affairs generally. Speaking of the present aspect of the Egyptian question and of Arabi Pasha, he says:

One thing is certain—that the original movement of Arabi Pasha was that of a patriot seeking to relieve his countrymen of foreign oppression, and to establish what is popularly known as Home Rule. His partisans style themselves the National party, and their watchword is 'Egypt for the Egyptians.' The movement bears some analogy to that in Ireland, and by many Arabi is styled the Parnell of Egypt. Whether he is a patriot or a demagog and bully, depends upon the standpoint of those who estimate and judge his actions. There is no doubt that nine-tenths of the better classes of the Egyptians, including the local Christians (Copts, Syrians and Armenians) sustain his movements.

ARABI he describes as a man about 45 years of age, a pure Arab, who has arisen from the lower ranks of life to his present position solely by his own talents. Receiving only a common school education, he has always manifested a great desire for learning, and has read extensively the histories of the Western Governments, and especially studied the elements of their constitutional organization, and the knowledge he has thus gained serves him in the important positions in which he has been placed. Judge BACHELLER says:

He is said also to have mastered military science, and was an excellent officer, in fact so good an officer that Khedive Ismail, contrary to the rule that none but Turks should occupy commanding positions in the Egyptian army, a few years ago advanced him to the grade of Colonel (bey) and gave him command of a regiment. At this point Arabi began to manifest his superior qualities, and gradually succeeded in advancing two of his colleagues to the rank of Colonel and command of regiments. Finding himself and two other Arabs in command of nearly all the effective troops at Cairo, he began to develop a plan for the promotion of Arabs, instead of Turks or Circassians, to the higher grades of the army. Hitherto the Khedives of Egypt had taken care to surround themselves with a strong force of Turks or Janissaries. It should be always understood that the Khedive's family and the governing Pashas of Egypt are Turks and that the population are Arabs, and the two races are essentially different—that the Arabs feel themselves superior, and are, in fact, superior to the Turks. The Arabs have schools and univirsities, literature, art, architecture, and most of the refining and civilizing influences of society, whereas the Turk is a Tartar, with no literature, and only distinguished for brute force and intrigue.

The trouble between ARABI and the Government began in February, 1880. It was caused by the dismissal of numerous Arabs by the Ministry of War who was a Turk, and the substitution of Turks, and by the advancement of Turks in the army to the exclusion of Arabs. ARABI and his associate Colonels firmly but respectfully remonstrated, and this remonstrance was considered and treated by the Ministry as an act of insubordination. ARABI was tried by a court martial. His regiment finding that it was in progress, went to the Ministry, broke open the doors, beat the officers of the court and bore ARABI back to his quarters. From that time down to last September there were continual conflicts, resulting finally in the dismissal of the Ministry and the formation of a new one, and the framing of a constitutional form of Government, by a Parliament elected for the purpose. All went well until it undertook to deal with the finances, when the English and French Controllers objected. ARABI warmly sustained the Parliament, and was backed by the army and all the people who were dissatisfied with this foreign interference.

Up to this time ARABI and the Khedive had not been in conflict; but the latter was disposed to yield to the French and English. The later events, the retirement of the Old Ministry and the formation of a new one with ARABI as Minister of War, the adoption of the financial clause of the Constitution, the decree of the Khedive that it should be the law of the land, the menaces of the English and French Governments, the Turkish plot for the assassination of ARABI, the arrest and condemnation of 50 prominent Turks, their pardon by the Khedive at the request of the foreign diplomatic corps, and the consequent ill feeling between the Khedive and the National party of which ARABI is the head, are all familiar events.

Judge BACHELLER gives as one of the reasons for the hatred of the foreign control, its great cost to the country. He says:

This Control has greatly offended the Egyptians by its arrogance and its extravagant cost to the treasury. As a specimen here are some of the salaries paid to Europeans in the different branches of the financial administration:

Two Controllers, $20,000 each	$40,000
Four commissioners of public debt, $15,000 each	60,000
Two commissioners of the daira (debts of the private estate of the Khedive Ismail (assumed by the Government), $15,000 each	30,000
Two commissioners of the domain (lands mortgaged to Rothschild for a special fund of £8,000,000), $15,000 each	30,000
Two administrators of the railroads, $15,000 each	30,000
One director of the custom house	12,000
One director of the postoffice	10,000
One inspector of accounts	12,000
One secretary general of the Control	12,000
At least 25 other employes (secretaries and inspectors) receiving an average of $7,000 each	175,000

It should be noted that a Frenchman and an Englishman are always employed, and in most cases where one would answer every purpose. The work of the commissioners of the debt consists simply in receiving from the public treasury the money set apart for the coupons, and paying it into certain English and French banks to meet the regular semi-annual interest. Nearly all these expenses are apart and outside of the ordinary administration of the Ministry of Finance.

Its resources are thus described:

It should be remembered that Egypt has only 5,000,000 of population and only 5,000,000 of tillable acres of land, and that its annual budget is £8,000,000, of which one-half is for interest on the public debt. With the exception of a small revenue from the railroads and the customs, all this money must come from the taxes on the land. It is a fact that each acre of land in Egypt must pay $8 of taxes besides supporting an inhabitant. Foreign capital is not taxed in that country, neither do foreigners pay any taxes upon their houses, their stores and their merchandise, while the native pay taxes upon all these. Foreigners are only taxed upon agricultural lands, which is one of their conditions of taking title. The legal rate of interest is 12 per cent. and it averages at least 15. Owing to treaty privileges exacted from the Ottoman Government and the Khedive, the foreigner enjoys far greater legal privileges than the native, and is subjected to none of the burdens of maintaining the government which furnishes him with a home. The Arabs knowing all this naturally ask: 'Why should we be treated thus? Do foreign governments interfere and take possession of the financial administrations of Spain, of numerous South American Republics and of certain Southern States of the American Government, which have borrowed money of their citizens and pledged their national faith and credit for its payment?' Arabi and the National party have made no threat of repudiation. They have even offered not to disturb the main features of the Joint Control, and to set apart regularly each year the sum in gross necessary to meet the requirements of the public debt, and have declared that the moment default was made in any of these engagements they would by treaty be bound to restore the Control with plenary powers.

Concerning ARABI PASHA and his connection with the late events the Judge remarks:

With regard to the situation of to-day I do not doubt that no one regrets the violence and bloodshed more than Arabi Pacha. For more than a year he has had it in his power to assume the reins of Government and massacre or banish every Christian or European. Certain fanatics, religious and otherwise, have urged this course upon him; he has always sought to maintain order, and at no time has he shown any disposition to interfere with the peaceful occupation of his country by Christians and Europeans as such. So far, indeed, as any demonstration against foreign domination in the Egyptian Government is concerned it has been directed as much against the Turk as the Frank.

"Arabi Pasha, like every revolutionary leader, has doubtless availed himself, at times, of unworthy means, and has as often found himself incapable of controlling all his allies, but it is a wonder to me why the late outbreak should have occurred at Alexandria, a City of which nearly half the population are Europeans, instead of at Cairo, the headquarters of the revolution, the seat of the great Mohammedan University, having at this time nearly 12,000 Mussulman students, and the very hot-bed of Islamic fanaticism. * * * My solution of the whole question at Alexandria is that it was a riot for which the foreign element was quite as culpable as the native, and the fact that to-day Arabi Pasha keeps the peace in all parts of Egypt should be evidence that he has no disposition for massacre, and that the army, the population, including religious fanatics, are willing to obey him.

Of the final settlement of the troubles and ARABI'S course he takes the following view:

Should the Powers make terms with Arabi he would probably not object to the maintenance of a supervisory inspection of their financial administration by England and France, but he would not restore them to power. What his dreams may be as to the future I do not know. It is probable that he has aspirations for an Arabic nation with a Calif as President at its head. He has caused to be printed in Arabic and circulated the Constitution of the United States, and has inquired earnestly as to the details of our Government and its institutions, and he has repeatedly declared that his people were not yet prepared for self-government to the extent of a Republic. He modelled his government of last September substantially on the English plan—a parliament and responsible ministry. At no time has he shown a disposition to throw off the suzerainty of the Sultan or repudiate the tribute payable to him. Doubtless the Sultan has encouraged him in his revolution, but only to have an excuse to intervene for the establishment of peace with a single eye upon the flesh-pots of Egypt.

THOSE RESPONSIBLE.

Within the last two or three weeks there have been several accidents which have resulted in a loss of life, and which were the result of carelessness. Strange as it is, men will take not only the lives of others in their hands, but they will risk their own in opposition to the instinct of self-preservation which all are supposed to have. Of course they expect to escape. They trust that wood and iron will disobey the known laws of force and cohesion to any extent they choose to try them. Nor do they regard the axiom that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, or that moving bodies always acquire momentum which cannot be overcome upon the instant. Then when the result comes spreading disaster and death, sending those who have committed themselves to their care into eternity, maiming the living, and wringing the hearts of friends with an agony unutterable, there is no one to blame, or at least, no one pays the penalty in any degree commensurate with the crime, and which, under other circumstances would be demanded, for the taking of life.

This question of responsibility is becoming more serious every year with the increase of travel, the multiplication of pleasure excursions, and the general crowding of people into public vehicles of transportation upon both land and water. Officers and owners should be held to strict account for the careful discharge of the duties of the former, and there should be paid proportionately high salaries for what they are expected to do.

The matter has been recently brought more vividly to mind, not only because of accidents, but that a struggle is now going on in regard to reinstating the Captain of the "Eagle" which blew up last May off of Kelley's Island. It is claimed by his friends that the engineer who died from the injuries received was wholly to blame, that the Captain could not control him, and therefore should not suffer. This seems a most singular argument. If the Captain could not *compel* his orders to be obeyed, then he was not fit to be in command. He certainly must have known that the safety-valve was weighted down, that the boat was out of its course and running recklessly. Knowing these things and remaining inactive he was culpable. If he did not know them, then he was criminally ignorant. He may be a good fellow and a popular Captain, but the BLADE most heartily concurs with the Sandusky *Register* in the opinion that he is unfit, in the light of that terrible accident, to be entrusted with human life.

A WRITER in the Chesterfield (Ill.) *Times*, writing of "Pope's Campaign before Washington and Fitz John Porter," says:

On August 30, at 5 o'clock at night, Pope's troops, beaten, but defiant, were unmolested from the field. They had earned the respect of the enemy. But at 11 o'clock of that day, while Pope's artillery was thundering in the ears of the world, McClellan asks, "What shall be done with his troops?" Halleck's reply is, "Lead them where the fighting is." And at 1:10 P. M., such has been the eagerness and zeal with which he has pushed forward Pope's supplies, McClellan feebly discovers that he "does not know the caliber of Pope's artillery." Listen to Pope after all this. The next day, August 31, treachery by his side, and confusion and vacillation and self-seeking in the rear: "I shall fight as long as a man will stand up to the work." Gallant magnificent Pope!—much vilified, much enduring, and silently enduring man, but still more glorious. Contrast McClellan's feeble What shall be done?" with this. There spirit which, in spite of mud and flood, ack by cannon, carried New Madrid, ich caused the evacuation of Island No. 0, which showed gunboats how to run and ow to defy batteries, which really opened the Mississippi; which, but for feeble comels would have carried Corinth—the spirit hich equalled the tenacity of Grant, the ash of Sheridan, the coolness in danger of otherwise hot-headed Sherman.

LONDON *Saturday Review*:—"Champagne is, to speak roundly, never the produce of a single vineyard. The quantities of different grapes and different Districts for a single *cuvee* are the results literally of centuries of experiments, and the proportions are the secrets of the producer."

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $3.00 book, which we will sell post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* gives a description of a new sort of cotton plant that is grown in Georgia which promises to be very valuable. He says:

For many years Mr. A. A. Subers, of Macon, has been carefully experimenting to hybridize the cotton plant that grows wild in Florida with the common okra. The cotton plant used is of that species which is found on the lowlands of the Caloosahatchie River. The new plant contains the okra stalk and the foliage of the cotton, its flower and fruit, however, is strikingly unlike either cotton or okra. The plant has an average hight of two feet, and each plant has only one bloom. This is a magnificent flower, very much like the great magnolia in fragrance and equally as large. Like the cotton bloom, the flower is white for several days after it opens, after which it is first pale pink, and gradually assumes darker shades of this color until it becomes red, when it drops, disclosing a wonderful boll. For about 10 days this boll resembles the cotton boll, and then its growth suddenly increases as if by magic until it finally reaches the size of a big cocoanut. Not until it reaches this size does the lint appear. Then its snowy threads begin to burst from the boll, but are held securely in place by the okra-like thorns or points that line the boll.

One inexperienced picker can easily gather 500 pounds a day, and fast hands much more. Were the only saving that of labor in gathering the lint, the result of Mr. Suber's experiment would entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the Southern farmer. But this is not all—there is no seed in the lint. Each boll produces about two pounds of very fine long, staple cotton, superior to the sea island, and at the bottom of the boll there are from four to six seeds, resembling parsimmon seed. This new cotton, therefore, needs no ginning.

GEN. SKOBELLOFF'S death by heart disease illustrates the theory that courage is not a contempt or indifference to danger, but the surmounting of the natural instinct of fear by a strong will-power. Gen. THOMAS—than whom no man in our history stands higher for steadfast indomitable courage—reckoned that every man who took prominent part in the war had his life shortened by the wear and tear on his heart and nervous machinery by the intense emotions of battle. Gen. THOMAS, to all appearances was as calm as a Summer sea in the midst of the most desperate battle—but his calmness was evidently purchased at a fearful cost, for he lived but a few years after the war. Every thing indicated that he had a constitution that would carry him through to near 100, but he went off almost as unexpectedly as SKOBELLOFF. The latter was the *beau ideal* of a dashing Chevalier. He seemed to court and love danger, but his death shows that he was probably as sensitive to it as the most nervous recruit.

GUITEAU committed his crime from a hunger for notoriety, and this seems to have inoculated and ruined every one who came in contact with him. Mrs. SCOVILLE, JOHN W. GUITEAU, REED, HICKS, etc., all became wild with the idea of seeing their names in print. Now Dr. LAMB, who only so much as slashed up the dead carcass, becomes infected with the virus. He is so anxious to "hog" all the reputation for the work that he plays a dirty little trick on his professional brethren, and hastens to telegraph a column of polysyllable slush with his name alone attached to it. The very ground in which the assassin's body is buried will probably only grow nettles and jimpsum weeds.

THERE is an American General in Egypt who will probably come to the top if there is a protracted war. His name is STONE, and he was in command along the Upper Potomac line when the fearful slaughter at Ball's Bluff occurred. He was relieved for this, but his friends have always maintained that he was most unjustly made a scapegoat for other men's blunders. He afterwards went to Egypt, where he was put at the head of the corps of American officers whom the Khedive employed to reorganize his army. Nearly all of these have returned, but Pasha STONE remains, and the latest dispatches report him full of hostility to England, and ready for a fight.

THE stupid conservatism of the Mennonites brings some blessings, as well as many annoyances. Thus far they have escaped the introduction of the piano into their houses, because, not being mentioned in the Bible, it was held to be an ungodly instrument—an opinion in which many who are not Mennonites will concur. But recently bold innovators in Miami County, Ind., have bought pianos for their strong-armed daughters, and the orthodox of the church denounce the departure from the ways of their fathers with true religious virulence. But the pianos will stay. They always do, alas.

THE London *Truth* says of Queen VICTORIA'S favorite servant: "JOHN BROWN has about the best time in the Spring, as the Queen's salmon fishing on the Dee is at his disposal, and Her Majesty's stretch, which extendds from Invercauld Bridge to Balmoral Bridge, is one of the finest on the river, and contains many excellent pools. JOHN BROWN has enjoyed excellent sport during the last month, the river having been in capital order. One day he landed 14 fine clean salmon.

THE New York *Telegram* has this mysterious dispatch:

MOSCOW, July 8.—Although great efforts have been made to hush up certain curious distressing circumstances connected with Gen. Skobeleff's death, they are now beginning to leak out. I can not of course for self evident reasons be very explicit, but this much at least I may say: The General, who was as well known for gallantry off the field of battle as on it, had been drinking rather freely on the evening of his demise and rumor has it he was not alone at dinner. What exact connection may have been between these facts and his unhappy demise, the doctors could tell better than I.

IT is about time for some spiritualistic seance to produce a red hot message from GUITEAU. There is one satisfaction about this: They can not, as they do with WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, etc., make him utter grammar and sentiments that would have curdled his blood in life. GUITEAU'S literary style was about the grade of that of the ordinary medium.

IF LAMB had only furnished a chemical analysis of GUITEAU'S last meal with an accurate table of the combining numbers of the elements, and an equation of their reactions under the influence of the gastric juice, his statement would have been more complete, and it would have had quite as little relevancy to the question of sanity.

THE MALLEY boys have escaped hanging, but they have not escaped having the blackest kind of a blot upon their reputation. It will be difficult for them to live down the odium which has attached to them from this trial. Poor JENNIE CRAMER may never be avenged by the law, but she will be by public opinion.

THE death of Gen. SKOBELOFF deprives Russia of one of her bravest and most daring officers. He went through great dangers to die at last in times of peace of disease.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Capt. Payne, of Oklahoma, will start for the Indian country July 29, with the largest band of negros that has yet gone to that Territory.—The Alabama Greenbackers and Independents met at Birmingham and nominated a ticket headed by S. L. Sheffield for Governor. This ticket was subsequently indorsed by the Republican Convention.——It is settled that the wheat crop will be the greatest ever harvested in this country, or anywh

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The City Dull—Fourth of July Forgotten—Foreign and Native—Sufferings of Jewish Immigrants—Michael Davitt—A Princess from Hayti—Look Out for Disasters—Population Increasing—Juvenile Rascality—The Worm and the Sparrow—Odds and Ends.

Special Correspondence of the Blade.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1882.

Returning to the City after a short vacation to find the people who can't away settled to the heat and dullness of Summer, with a dogged resolution that says, "Well, I am here and will make the best of it." Henceforth until the beginning of September New York will be asleep, so far as anything beyond the ordinary routine business is concerned. We have sons sharp attacks of heat, but just now the air is remarkably cool, and life is quite tolerable.

Our Fourth of July was a miserable fizzle, not only in the City, but in all the region. As an American of the fifth generation, I was disgusted. To know from personal observation that the *fete* days of foreigners are more generally observed here in New York than the day Daniel Webster said speaking for John Adams' should be enthusiastically welcomed to the latest times, is humiliating. To be sure, there was rain, but where was the patriotism. Not many years ago, before we had our enormous aggregates of foreign-born residents, New York spread herself on the glorious Fourth. The day was ushered in by cannon salutes, there was a reception at the City Hall by the Mayor; every regiment of militia turned out for parade; chimes were rung on church bells; all around the park were root-beer stands and gingerbread boards and fire-cracker pellars; houses and vehicles were decorated with flags; there was a corporation dinner, at which the declaration was read and 13 toasts were fired off; in the evening we had fireworks in the principal squares, the playhouses gave us doses of patriotism, such as "Putnam, the Iron Son of '76," and in the early hours of the 5th the small boy went to bed covered with powder, smut and blisters. Will these good times come again? Perhaps. Not many years ago some zealous antiquarians celebrated in Rome the two thousandth anniversary of the foundation of that City; Russia and Iceland have had their millennium, and England is anxiously looking forward to Thursday, the 14th day of October, 2000, to have her millennial blow out. We have to wait until Sunday, July 4, 2776, to have our millenial say, but long before that time the 4th of July will be of less account than the 22d of February.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE.

It appears by the census that almost one-fourth of males over 21 years of age in our country are of foreign birth; that in three States—Minnesota, Nevada and Wisconsin—they outnumber the native born, as also the Territories of Dakota and Utah. And at the rate they have been for two years and still are pouring in, this proportion is likely to be largely increased. Just now we are in much trouble on account of that homeless wanderer for two thousand years, the Jew. They come from Russia faster than they can be taken care of. The Hebrew Aid Society is sorely pressed for means, and no doubt there is considerable suffering. One of the recent comers says he arrived three months ago, tried to find work, was engaged in unloading a ship, was assaulted and nearly killed by other men there employed; got work at $8 a month on a farm, but at the end of two months was kicked out without pay as "no worth his board." He says neither the Russian Consul nor the Jewish Aid Society has been able to help them. Society has come down to some tickets, and no doubt there is much suffering among that class of immigrants. A very large proportion of the Jews would be glad enough to get back to Russia and take the chances of persecution. The latest effort of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society is devoted to the erection of buildings on Ward's Island for the shelter of refugees in their charge. They will provide shelter for 1,000 persons at a time.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

The good impression made by Mr. Davitt in his brief course in our country, reflects honor upon him and upon the cause he advocates. In a few days he will sail for Paris. Speaking to a reporter last night of his reception, he said that it had been generous and kindly beyond his highest expectations. Everywhere he had been received most enthusiastically, both by the press and by the people. In all of the reports of the meetings which he had been addressing all the odium he had read, he had yet to find a single unkindly word. This gratified him beyond measure. It showed that the sympathies of the highest intellectual classes here were with Ireland; the sympathies of those, too, who had the greatest influence upon public opinion. With regard to the Land League in the United States, he said it was flourishing finely. Its membership is increasing, contributions are increasing, and the spirit that is to free Ireland is increasing every day. I am receiving invitations to visit hundreds of places throughout the country, from branches of the League, and I regret to say that I cannot visit every place where I am invited. In the little while I have been here I have visited Boston, Albany, Jersey City, New Haven, Hartford, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Worcester and Troy, and now am back again in New York. In each of these Cities I have myself there were great, enthusiastic receptions, and at each place I made at least one speech. It was hard work, I tell you. Sometimes half an hour after finishing my speaking I have been in the cars on my way to the next City, and during the whole trip I only got to bed about three nights. I broke down with neuralgia over at Worcester from overworking myself, and have not entirely recovered from it yet. I had to work too fast as well as too hard. First, I undertook to run ahead of the newspapers, then ahead of my luggage, and finally I succeeded in running ahead of myself and powers of endurance." Mr. Davitt's sharp rebuke to those insane or Hibtic men who propose to use dynamite has materially strengthened him with all sensible people.

A COLORED PRINCESS.

A few days ago there arrived here by steamer from Port-au-Prince, the Princess Olive Leslie, only child of Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti. She is a widow, 33 years old, of medium hight, of good proportions and dignified carriage. She is very dark though by no means black. Her features can hardly be called African. She wears her widow's weeds with great modesty and it is said she always dresses with a simplicity that is Quaker-like. Her husband died about 15 months ago at Port-au-Prince, and the Princess has no children. He was the General Amitie Leslie, Comte de Petion-ville, but being a Republican he dropped his titles except the military one. He married the Princess while his family and her own were in exile. The Princess has been highly educated, and speaks several languages; she is a thorough musician, particularly on the piano; but she is excessively timid and shuns notoriety, generally traveling *incognito*. It is supposed that, after a few weeks in New York, she will make a tour of the United States. Like Dazzle, in "Lothair," Americanos," she seems to have been "born on horseback," if the following picture of her goings on is correct: "As the writer a native of New Haven author sat on the broad balcony of his house near Port au Prince, the Princess casually rode by, we are told, and in clear English and in musical accents asked if he would join her in a horseback ride to the city. It was a vision of light indeed which burst upon his sight. She wore a jaunty, white Panama hat, with a turquoise colored red feather floating a way behind; her riding habit was of a sky-blue silk, very long, and trailing in the dust; and her waist she wore a broad gold sash; her jewelry, which it would appear is always worn by Haytian Princesses when they take an airing on horseback, would have made a Lotel clerk turn pale with envy, consisting as it did of a $50,000 pair of earrings, a $100,000 necklace and a huge opalescent brooch, while in one yellow-gauntleted hand she bore a riding whip with a gold handle studded with precious stones, and with the other drew her solid silver bridle-reins over her noble cream colored Venezuelan horse with a flowing white mane and tail. Reaching the Champ de Mars where the Haytian army parades annually on the 1st of April, the Princess, we are told, obliged her companion with an exhibition of her skill as an equestrian. She caused her horse to throw his fore feet in the air until his head was almost vertical with his tail, and waltz around in the fashion peculiar to the horses belonging to the military officers in the Spanish and South American services. After this the Princess and her escort returned at full gallop to the city.

DANGERS TO LIFE.

The catastrophe on the Long Branch Railroad warns us that the annual crop of "accidents" is about to be harvested. Yesterday afternoon we came very near a great disaster. The "Plymouth Rock," an excursion steamer, had a collision in the Narrows (water 100 feet deep) with the coasting steamer "Breakwater." The "Plymouth Rock" was badly damaged, and was compelled to land her passengers at Tompkinsville, the nearest accessible place.

GRAVE DEDUCTION.

A city journal compares the mortality of the first half of this year with similar periods in previous years, and sagely informs us that New York is rapidly increasing in population—as if the fact was not known to everybody. But how about his logic? The more deaths the greater population; 3,000 deaths in a month means 1,500,000 of people. Then if cholera comes and runs the death list up to 6,000 in a month, we necessarily have a population of 3,000,000.

JUVENILE CRIME.

Two boys, aged about 16, are under arrest for forging a name to a postoffice money order which they had stolen. Two others, aged nine and 11, plead guilty to burglary and theft of fireworks for the 4th of July. Lily Thompson Brown, alias Harry O'Brien, is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on the two separate charges of wearing boys' clothing in public places and stealing a silver watch from a newsboy. Lily, who is about 15 years of age, ran away from a comfortable home between three and four months ago, disguised herself as a boy, and deliberately cohorted with newsboys and bootblacks, eating and sleeping with them, and giving herself up to the careless enjoyment of such pleasures as an idle life afforded. She claims that none of her male companions knew that she was a girl.

COMMON OCCURRENCES.

Last night a respectable-looking young man reeled into a station house bleeding from wounds on the head. He was attended to by a doctor, but refused to say how he came by the hurt. Two nights before a waiter in a concert saloon was stabbed and killed in the street by customers with whom he had an altercation. Talk about danger in the Western wilderness; it is right here under our electric lights that one should look out for his life.

THE WORMS AGAIN.

As if to remind us of what a great work the English sparrow has done for us, there is now on Grove street just one tree, a chestnut tree, which is literally covered with worms, although it is nearly leafless. I remember when few persons ventured into Union or Washington or Madison squares during the warm season. But the sparrows made quick work of them. Wonder if his usefulness is the reason why the sparrow has the honor of mention in the New Testament.

LITTLE THINGS.

The man who went into Caroline Raver's house and forcibly attempted to kiss her, pays $300 for his little fun. He will be less Ravenous hereafter.

Everybody is anxious about Uncle John Gilbert, the best of our legitimate "old men" on the stage, who is seriously ill in Manchester, Mass.

Apartment houses increase one may say hourly. A nine-story hotel is to be put up opposite Gramercy Park.

The *Tribune* runs the "Fresh Air Fund" this season. About $2,500 has been collected.

The price of the best prime beef ribs in the New York market is now about 25 cents a pound, and that of the best prime steaks is from 32 to 35 cents a pound. "Short crops" is the reason given for these high prices. Such prices are no benefit to butchers; the people consume less beef, and the margin of profit is smaller. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Annual School Festival—Fourth of July—Feminine Frauds—Liberal Employers.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, July 7, 1882.

The annual school festival is an occasion which is always looked forward to year after year with anticipations of pleasure as well as with considerable impatience by the graduates of the Boston schools. The exercises of the public schools in the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association Building, and was in every way a success. There were nearly 1,700 graduates, who occupied the lower gallery. The main floor was reserved for the parents and friends, of whom there were more than 1,900 present. After a congratulatory address to the children in behalf of the School Board by the Chairman, Mayor Green was introduced who was almost heartily greeted by young and old.

Upon the platform were three immense pyramids of bouquets, and at the conclusion of the Mayor's brief remarks, he took his station in the center, and as each graduate passed by they received a bouquet from His Honor. Dancing was then in order, and the graduates enjoyed themselves for about two hours.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Never out Boston see a more perfect day than the Fourth of July this year. It has been my custom to get away from the City on Independence day, but the unrelenting din in the streets, the firing of guns, pistols, explosions of crackers, and tooting of horns were to be prevented if possible the preceding night, I decided to stay and see all that I could. 'Tis said all the City goes to the country on this day, and the country all comes to the City and a stroll through the principal streets and around the Common convince me that the saying was if not literally true, true enough to warrant its repetition. In my wanderings I did not see, comparatively, many different places of entertainment provided by the City, more than three or four persons that I had ever met before. Probably the Boston Theatre, where Gov. Long delivered his address to the City officials and where Harry French gave his interesting lecture to the school children would have been filled by our country cousins could they have purchased tickets therefor, on those bits of cardboard were also for sale, but only obtainable through some one connected with the city Government. Mr. French's lecture was to me very entertaining. His subject was "Across the Continent," with illustrations by the aid of the stereopticon of many views which were both interesting and appropriate. His starting point was the Pacific coast, coming eastward, and the more important points were happily and humorously described. While the views were removed I listened fine.

The lecture was delivered three times during the day to crowded audiences, and while it was intended for the children the adults seemed to be the more appreciative portion of the audience.

A band concert on the common in the morning, a closely contested game of La Cross between New York and Boston boys, a bycicle race and a balloon ascension all at the same place, were among the attractions of the day, and as usual Boston Common was the center of attraction to all strangers. At East Boston the Antiques and Horribles made their annual parade, and Charles River was the scene of several excellent boat races. In the evening, at least 100,000 people were trying to secure eligible positions to see the fireworks, which promised to be something remarkable. I should judge about every Town in New England had sent a delegation. But, alas, the rain began to fall almost the same moment as the first piece was ignited, and although instructions to send all off as quickly as possible was complied with, only a few remained to the end. The streets were filled with one solid mass of disappointed humanity, every individual portion of which was trying to get out of the rain.

LIBERAL EMPLOYERS.

One of Boston's largest and most liberal dry goods houses, whose employes number some twelve hundred, arranged a few weeks since a sort of lottery, whereby 25 of its employes should take a Summer trip to Europe, their salaries continued and their expenses paid by the house. The fortunate drawers of the prizes sail to-morrow on the steamer Batavia and the firm has arranged with the largest excursion steamer plying in our harbor to take all of the unfortunates who did not draw prizes as far as the lower light, to bid them God speed. Music and refreshments will be furnished.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Wide polka dotted bands of embroidery with scalloped edges are used for dressing sacks. The scallops are made to meet lengthwise down the back and front. The corners have a bias seam that shapes the garment over the hips and keeps the scalloped edge in place.

A style of street costume much worn at present, is a white dress with a black hat, black gloves, shoes and black stockings.

White silk muslin is used in place of the India muslin for trimming Summer hats. It is arranged in full soft folds about the crown of the hats. Many hats have no other trimming as neither flowers nor feathers are absolutely necessary.

Very pale blue, trimmed with white Hamburg and the dark red shade called "crushed strawberry," finished with ecru Irish point embroidery are the two favorite colors in the Scotch ginghams.

Short cravats are often made entirely of beaded lace of jetted or chenille fringe, also of moire covered with laid jet embroidery and trimmed or edged with Spanish lace.

Shirred round hats are made of the polka dotted white and ecru muslins, that are so popular for neckerchiefs. The crown and brim are formed of many small puffs that are drawn together on rattans, and the trimming is a handkerchief or fichu with embroidered dots and scolloped edges arranged around the crown, with the square ends knotted in an Alsatian bow in front. Ecru mull with brown, red or blue dots and scollops is in many cases preferred, as it retains its look of freshness longer than the pure white.

A yachting or boating chapeau in the wide awake style of soft felt, is very pretty with a bright bit of colored silk, or a silk handkerchief artistically twisted around the crown.

A very popular hat at the seaside this Summer is the Alpine hat. It has a high peaked crown and a broad brim which shades the eyes.

A pretty Summer apron is of Jaconet with open work stripes, frills of flax lace and bows of watered ribbon.

Slippers in colored satins are adorned with beads of all hues. French slippers of bronze kid have a pug dog's head upon the toe. Low cut sandals of cardinal kid are worn over stockings of silver gray silk, embroidered with cardinal rose buds.

A novelty in evening dress slippers, is a ribbon about an inch wide fastened to the side of the slipper so as to pass over the ankle and tie in a bow over the ankle bone. On the toe of the slipper is a rosette; this slipper is worn over black silk hose no matter what shade the dress may be. White satin and white kid slippers are embroidered with pearl or crystal beads.

Straight linen collars with borders of drawn work and frills of Venetian lace on the edge, are worn with waists made very high at the throat; the lace is put on full enough on the ends to form a cascade on which is laid a white satin bow.

Pique and marseilles trimmed with embroidery or braid are again in favor for childrens dresses. In lighter materials are nainsook and French muslins. Pretty suits are made of the shepherds check silks in the plain colors, as blue, green, brown, or violet, checked with white For stylish dresses are the chene silks with moire ground and tiny bouquets and garlands scattered over them.

The pleated dress of Turkey red calico is worn by little children at the seaside, country and mountains, wide sashes of the calico hemmed on the edges, sewed in at the under arm-seam confine the back. These are tied in a large sash bow. The stockings match the dress. The collar and cuffs are of twine lace.

WEIGHTED SILK.

There is much weighted silk sold, but it is said there are two infallible tests for a person buying a silk. I will give them as described to me, so that no one need be cheated: The threads that cross the web are those of which the weight is artificially increased, and they are made so frail by it that three or four of them can be broken by twisting around the fingers and pulling, although if the silk be pure it will be impossible to break two of them. This test can be tried on a small piece or sample. The other is to tear the silk lengthwise, which can, of course, only be tried by a wholesale buyer. RHODY.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

More About Democratic Election Frauds—Sick-bed Expenses—Guiteau Gone—Memorial Church—Texas and the Bourbons—Weather on the Fourth—River and Harbor Bill—New Public Buildings—Pennsylvania.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1882.

Another chapter of Democratic perfidy and scoundrelism comes out in the election contest of the First South Carolina District—Lee against Richardson. Richardson, the Democratic candidate, was declared elected by a majority of 4,465; but Lee, who is a colored man, has convinced the committee that the great majority is a sham and that the majority was actually the other way.

The late census shows that there are in this district, of the voting age, 18,836 white men and 22,951 colored men. In other words there was a colored majority of 6,055. But the vote, as returned, gave Richardson 20,142 and Lee only 11,674. If, therefore, the return is correct Richardson must have received 3600 or 4000 colored votes; but the committee cannot find that any considerable number of colored men voted for him. How, then, did he get so many more votes then there were white men in the District and how did Lee come so far short of the whole colored vote? Let us answer these questions separately.

1. How did Richardson show so large a vote? A few examples will make this plain: In the Concord precinct, for instance, the colored men became suspicious that they were to be cheated, and refused to vote, because the voting was done by the Democrats, and when the poll was closed it was found by the box that 152 votes had been cast. But when the box was opened it contained 265 votes—all for Richardson. In this case the excess was rejected because—as no Republicans voted, the fraud could not be shuffled off on them; but in other similar cases the votes were counted. For instance: At Georgetown 923 votes were cast, and the box contained 1,002, an excess of 169. The excess was on tissue ballots, and the Democrat who were blindfolded to draw out the exact number, took care not to draw out any of the tissues, which, of course, he could readily feel. In another precinct the vote was 115, and the box contained 208. In another (Trevalton) the number of votes was 144, while the box contained 264. At Upper Waccamaw, 50 surplus tickets were found in the box, and the Democrat who was blindfolded to draw them out did his work so well that he pulled out 48 votes for Lee and only two for Richardson. In this way Lee's vote was everywhere decreased and Richardson's increased.

2. But Lee's vote was silenced still more effectually by the Democratic plan of throwing out. If the Republican vote was very large in any precinct, it was not easily overcome by the process of stuffing. The best thing to do was, therefore, to find some excuse for throwing it out. Thus the Santee precinct was rejected because the box was sent without a written certificate that the messenger was authorized to deliver it. It contained 476 ballots for Lee and 23 for Richardson. In Georgetown County, where the census shows only 852 white votes to 3,449 colored votes, there were 10 voting precincts, and the Democratic managers rejected all but one. In eight of these rejected polls Richardson's vote was 60 and Lee's 2,372. As there are eight Counties in the District these specimens show how easy it was for the Democratic managers to roll up their great majorities for Richardson, while they cut down that for Lee. The tissue ballots which so swelled Richardson's vote were generally folded inside of the regular ballots. In one case 11 were thus folded, in another 23 and in another 31, and they all got counted.

The Committee report in favor of Lee's election, and an effort is being made to get a vote on this and the other election cases; but Congress is so thin that it is feared the Democrats will be able to obstruct the vote.

The Senate has made bad work with the program of the House for paying the expenses attendant on the sickness and death of the late President. On the scale adopted by the House the various items called for an appropriation of $130,000. The Appropriation Committee of the Senate cut this amount down to $75,000, and appointed the First and Second Controllers and Treasurer Gutilius to adjust the various claims to this amount. But when the matter came before the Senate the Democrats pounced on the doctors in regular Democratic style, and some of them went so far as to say that they ought not to be paid anything. Finally Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment reducing the appropriation from $75,000 to $57,000, and making the amount for medical attendance $35,000. In this shape the bill was passed yeas, 23; nays, 20. All the Democrats except Davis (Ill.) and Jones (Fla.) voted aye, and all the Republicans except five (among them Mr. Sherman) voted no.

Guiteau went off with reasonable cheerfulness, but revealing the true state of his mind by the curses which he left for the Nation, the newspapers and especially the President, who had failed to show any gratitude for the murderer, although he had been the chief gainer by the act. This state of feeling seems to show that the assassin acted on a well considered plan. He was a Stalwart; he would murder the President and bring the Stalwarts into power; he would then be the hero of the Stalwart faction, and the new President would pardon him and honor him with official position. This was not the theory of a sound mind, but who will say that it did not deserve the severe retribution which it has received.

We have had another reminder of those sorrowful days. The corner stone of the Garfield memorial church was laid on Sunday (July 2) the anniversary of the shooting. Gen. Garfield belonged to a rather obscure church and the church building on Vermont avenue was small and poor. But the distinguished position of one of its members and the natural desire of strangers to visit the church where the President worships stimulated an effort to put up a larger and better building. The President put a damper on the project, but as it was well advanced it was not given up. The corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies and a fine building costing about $40,000 is to be erected. Of this sum more than $20,000 is already provided, most of which has come from abroad.

You will notice that the movement of which I hinted in a former letter, looking to an anti-Bourbon party in Texas, has had an auspicious beginning and that Rep. G. W. Jones has been named by them for Governor, while the Republicans are moving with a view to his support. Texas is a great State, is growing rapidly, and, more than any other Southern State, is taking on the aspect of the free North. She wants schools and churches and modern improvements, and she desires to break loose from her old Bourbon pro-slavery associations. No field in all the South opens such fair prospects for a party that can sympathize with the Republicans of the North.

The Fourth of July has come and gone, and Young America found it to be a "snare and and a delusion." Fire-crackers and fireworks were nowhere. A cold storm set in before 10 o'clock, and a tremendous flood of water was poured down from above during the greater part of the day, keeping everybody in-doors and putting an effectual stop to the usual noisy demonstrations. In the afternoon the flood ceased, but the cold and the clouds continued and fires were kindled in many households.

The River and Harbor bill has gained considerably in passing through the Senate and will take a round $20,000,000 from the Treasury. The appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi has been increased about a million and something more has been done for the Missouri and the Hennepin canal.

During the discussion of the bill to pay the sick bed expenses of the late President; Sen. Hale explained that not one of the physicians had presented any bill or had any legal claim against the Government; none of them had approached the Committee or any of its members. There was, however, a general expectation on the part of the American people that these expenses should be borne by the Government and the bill reported was to meet this general expectation.

Congress keeps passing bills for the erection of new buildings. The extraordinary disposition manifested to favor everything of that kind was made very conspicuous when the rules were suspended to appropriate $150,000 for such a building at Shreveport, La. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, showed what was the need of such a building when he said that there was no criminal business at the last session of the U. S. Court, and not enough at the previous session to justify the drawing of a jury. Then the House passed the appropriation by a vote of 113 to 33.

It seems to be the understanding among Republican politicians that some compromise is to be seriously attempted in Pennsylvania. The State Central Committee meets next Wednesday, when a formal measure will be proposed—probably a new State Convention chosen after the manner proposed by the Independents. BUCKEYE.

Going to Faodicea.

To the Editor of the Blade.

It isn't often you have a correspondent from this end of the footstool. With your permission I propose to supply the lack.

I was much interested and amused on reading an editorial with the above heading in the BLADE of June 15. I have been a Methodist for nearly half a century, and during that time and for some time before that, I have been a constant reader of one or more of the Methodist advocates and other of their publications. Some of your hits are funny, but true, nevertheless. There has grown up in the church, and is still growing up in the church, an aristocracy somewhat like that in West Point. No General Conference ever showed that spirit so plainly as the last one which met in Cincinnati two years ago. There was an effort made to have one of the bishops to be elected taken from among the colored brethren. The petitions were referred to the proper committee and the committee examined the matter and reported or was ready to report in favor of the selection of a colored brother. Telegrams were sent abroad, about this time, no doubt, for it was pretty plain to laymen that somebody, from somewhere, had thrown into that Conference a half-dozen or so of hornets' nests.

What a ripping about there was. My friend's ministers who had fought so hard to put down Slavery and caste only a few years ago, were now, it seems, afraid of their *rich* members at home and dare not vote for a colored brother for Bishop. It is probably very naughty for one to say the Bishops were a little aristocratic and didn't fancy the idea of sitting on the biggest chair in the Church by the side of a man that had once been a slave. But laymen will have their say now. But so many of the members were stung by these hornets, with a pretty distinct understanding that they would be stung worse if they voted for a colored brother, that there was none elected, although the colored membership amounts to about 200,000.

I reckon it is pretty well known that the New York *Advocate* has been ably edited by men who tried to carry water on both shoulders for many of the years of its existence, and the editor was the first editor who was not afraid to tell the truth about men who tried to transfer this Government over to Jeff Davis, Bob Lee & Co.

The rich, aristocratic members in New York, Philadelphia, and other Cities, said, no doubt, it will never do to have such a man as Fowler to edit that paper. Our customers in the South will leave us, and our Methodist brethren in the M. E. Church South will never fraternize with us as long as we keep Fowler there, humble we ourselves never so flat in the dust before them. More telegraphic hornets' nests were flung into the General Conference. Members stung to madness. Fowler went out and Buckley went in. Buckly had edited but a few weeks before he stepped considerably out of his way to say, "Robert E. Lee was a Christian and a gentleman." But I reckon it will be some time before those who had sons, fathers, brothers and husbands put into Andersonville, Salisbury and other prisons by Jeff Davis, Bob Lee & Co. and starved to death, will believe that Robert E. Lee wasn't a traitor, who waded through and walked over the best treatment this Government ever bestowed upon any military officer, simply that he might help to cut its throat and set up an aristocracy in its place based on slavery. None but a good mechanic can handle sharp tools with safety. Those tools with which Buckley expected to cut his way into the good graces of R. E. Lee's particular friends cut both ways. The edge was so keen that it cut off his subscribers at such a fearful rate the annual Conferences begin to inquire what the matter is. Some of the ministers are speaking right out in meeting, and telling Brother Buckley he had better go a little slow and give, not only his readers, but his brother editor Hall, of the *Hiccocosm*, of New York, better treatment, or things concerning the *Advocate* will run down at the heels. Poor business when Methodist ministers forget the heroic days of their fathers. "How are the mighty fallen!" Take the case of Dr. Newman. He gets up at a dinner of the Lincoln Club and says: "I am proud to belong to that section of the party known as Stalwarts." Would you, Mr. Editor, please to tell us as near as you can what that section of the party stands for? Dare the Doctor stand up and make speeches for that section of the party because some of its members agreed to pay $1,000 a piece for pews if he would start a church of his own. The General Conference forgot or neglected to make the Doctor one of its Bishops, and it may be that that helped the Doctor to consent to start a church in which the Stalwarts would take pews at $1,000 each. The road from Babylon to Jerusalem is a rough and hard road to travel, especially that part from Jericho to Jerusalem. Yours kindly and truly.

ROBIN RAILROAD.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 25, 1882.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily News learns there has been important correspondence with the Canadian Government relative to their action in connection with the resolution of the Dominion Parliament praying home rule for Ireland. The Imperial Government, the News says, expressed emphatic disapproval of the conduct of Dominion authorities.

SKOBELOFF'S DEATH.

LONDON, July 10.—The Gaulois professes to know that Gen. Skobeloff committed suicide in order to escape exposure of his connection with Nihilists.

Guiteau's Bones.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—This has been a warm day for Mr. Guiteau's residum. Upon the tin roof of the Medical Museum all day yesterday and to-day a colored man has been sitting in the broiling hot sun, shaded only by a faded cotton umbrella. His eyes have been fixed intently upon a little collection of scattered bones, which the sun is fast turning from a brownish yellow to a clean white. They constitute the most substantial remains of Charles Jules Guiteau, lawyer, theologian and assassin. These bones are to undergo this bleaching process for about two weeks, and then they will be articulated and placed in a glass case in the museum.

A Deliberate Suicide.

ZANESVILLE, July 9.—An irrepressible one-arm vagrant, who has been loitering about the city for a week and gave his name as John Stevens, of St. Louis, Mo., committed suicide this afternoon about four miles east of this city. A freight train was coming down grade at a rate of 40 miles an hour, when Stevens deliberately walked to the track. He was called to by a man some distance off not to go on to the the track, that a train was coming, but paid no attention to the call, and the engineer did notice him until it was too late. Stevens was struck and thrown a distance of 30 feet and killed instantly, his neck being broken.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Failures reported to New York during the week, 109 for the whole country, as follows: Eastern States, 13; Western, 57; Southern, 23; Middle, 21; Pacific States and Territories, 13; New York City, 4. The great majority of failures occur among a very petty class of traders.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The British Fleet Bombarding the Forts at Alexandria.

Four Forts Silenced—The Streets of Alexandria Deserted.

LONDON, July 11,—6 A. M.—A correspondent on board the Blitten telegraphs the following:

"ALEXANDRIA, July 11—7 A. M.—The bombardment has commenced."

It is believed that the Governor of Alexandria has proposed a compromise, but Admiral Seymour will not accept any terms short of complete surrender of the forts. The British ships are cleared for action. The Tnetis, Monarch and Invincible are lying in the harbor; the rest of the ships are outside. All foreign men-of-war are outside the harbor. The foreign Consuls, except the British, protest against the bombardment. The French squadron sailed at sunset, leaving behind only the Alma and Hirondelle.

VIENNA, July 10.—It is feared in Government circles that events at Alexandria may anticipate ultimate intervention by the Sultan and provoke a conflict. The first shot fired will make it necessary to consider the question of further maintenance of European concert.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Alexandria: "Admiral Seymour declines to allow newspaper correspondents to go aboard his war ships. I shall be able to take refuge on board the American ship. At 2:23 P. M. the men belonging to the Monarch have just fitted iron shields on the tops for placing machine guns there. English refuge ships have left the harbor. The telegraph ship Chiltern is also outside, but American vessels remain here for a time. The Egyptians are still working on the forts. They can just be seen from the deck of the American ship. According to reports received from shore, people are fleeing in every direction and there is a great panic."

The Standard has the following dispatch from Alexandria: "Save a somewhat numerous colony of Italians and Greeks, Europeans have quitted the City. Those who remain have barricaded their houses. There was no reply from the Ministry to Admiral Seymour up to 5 o'clock this evening. It seems to be their determination to fight, as bodies of troops can be seen moving about. The military say they will defend the forts to the last, and then retire into the interior, where preparations for resistance are complete. The forts will probably be engaged at close quarters, and the vessels will keep moving during action. The Khedive has sent his family to his country palace."

The Daily News has the following from Alexandria: "Arabi Pasha has again declared he will not yield an inch. Perfect panic prevails among the Arabs."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—The Vakit (a Turkish newspaper) states that representatives of the powers have requested Gen. Wallace to use his efforts as Minister of a neutral power to negotiate for the entrance of the Porte into the conference, but that the Washington Cabinet has ordered Gen. Wallace not to discuss questions of purely European diplomacy.

LONDON, July 10.—The Turret ships "Dreadnought," "Neptune" and "Devastation" are ordered to get ready for service within a fortnight.

The Times' correspondent on board the "Helicon" telegraphs as follows: "The American, Austrian, Russian and Italian men-of-war are anchored two miles outside the breakwater. Admiral Seymour has deputed an officer to supervise all telegrams."

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, July 11.—The Standard's correspondent on the Invincible telegraphs as follows:

ALEXANDRIA, July 11—9:10 A. M.—The attack on the forts has now been kept up two hours. Smoke hangs over the town along the line of shore batteries and among the ships, and it is difficult to see what damage has been done. It is certain, however, the enemy has suffered very heavily. Fort Marsa el Kanat has been blown up by fire from the other batteries. The forts are slackening their fire. The top of the tower of Fort Pharos has been carried away, and many guns have been dismounted on that and other ports. The flag of the Geneva Red Cross is flying over the hospital in the City. Dutch and Greek flags are hoisted over their respective Consulates.

At the beginning of the bombardment excitement was visible. Crowds of people were seen wending their way to the palace. The

STREETS ARE NOW DESERTED,

people having fled or taken refuge in cellars. There was no signs of a surrender so far.

A telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer Chiltern, sent at 11:15 this morning, says the bombardment still continues. Forts are gradually being silenced. Ras El Tin forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships Alexandria, Superb and Temeraire.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Port Said says that the British Consul there, by order of Admiral Seymour, has stopped ships from entering the Suez Canal.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs as follows: "Ships opened fire at 7 o'clock."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, July 11.—The agent of the Suez Canal, telegraphs DeLesseps that he had written the naval commanders protesting against the action of the British Consul at Fort Said in preventing vessels entering the canal, as a violation of its neutrality, and declaring the Company will hold the British Government responsible. The whole staff of the canal remain at their posts.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

LONDON, July 11—1 P. M.—A dispatch received from Alexandria says that the magazine at Fort Ada has been blown up.

PORT SAID.

A private telegram from Port Said states the French Consul there ordered the embarcation of French subjects. The occupation of Port Said is expected to take place to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—Fort Ada magazine, which was blown up, was located close to the vice regal palace, outside the harbor.

THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, notified the Porte Monday of Admiral Seymour's intention to bombard Alexandria's forts if Arabi Pasha remained obdurate. The Porte the same evening telegraphed Mustapha Pasha, its Ambassador at London, that such act would constitute a grave infraction of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and it expected the British Government to order Admiral Seymour to abstain.

FOUR FORTS BLOWN UP.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The fire of the fleet commands the railway to Cairo. Up to noon four forts in all were blown up. No casualties to the fleet are discernible.

THE ACTION OVER FOR THE DAY.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11—6:50 P. M.—The action is finished for the day. Casualties on the English side, 40 wounded; none killed.

Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Major General Irvin McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific, will be placed on the retired list in October next, under the provisions of the compulsory retirement bill. It is generally understood that Major General John M. Schofield, who is at present without a command, will succeed Gen. McDowell in the command of the division of the Pacific. Gen. W. T. Sherman will be retired February, 1884; Lieutenant General Sheridan, in 1885; Major General Hancock in March, 1888; and Major General Schofield in 1895.

Mutilated by a Stallion.

COLDWATER, July 9.—A horrible accident occurred here last evening when a horseman familiarly known as "Doc" Leighton, was attacked by an enraged stallion. While he was in the act of adjusting the harness about the head the stallion knocked him down and kneeling on him bit off his under lip and all the flesh and skin beneath it, running down under the point of the chin. He then bit the right cheek and back of the neck, also taking hold of his left hand and shattering the bones of several fingers. Leighton was taken to the County House for treatment.

Then and Now in New Orleans.

The fortunes of the Crescent City in a commercial, financial, social and sanitary point of view were at a very low ebb in 1868, the great terror of yellow fever rendered a residence extremely undesirable, and the entire absence of money vastly crippled the celebrated Charity Hospital. Now, everything there is booming, and the Louisiana State Lottery Company has by contract for its franchises agreed to pay $1,000,000 to the Hospital. The Lottery (although fought with unabled-for prejudice) has met with such unprecedented success, owing to the integrity and ability in management, as to cause would-be aggressors to hide their heads in shame, and now on the second Tuesday of every month divides $565,500 (on an enlarged scheme, with $5 tickets and $1 subdivision of fifths), under the supervision of Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. Principal prizes, $75,000, $25,000, etc. The next drawing will take place on August 8, and all information desired can be obtained from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

THE STRIKERS.

Pres Jarrett at Cleveland—He Advises the Men to Hold Out—Rioting Proceedings at Jersey City—Other Strikes.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Pres. Jarrett addressed a meeting of strikers to-day, and, contrary to expectations, advised the men to stand firm until the Cleveland Rolling Company will accept their terms. He advised them to use the polls as a means of helping them assert their rights. He said the Newburgh strike was the most important in the United States, not on account of the money involved, but on account of principle. A number of union men went to work in the wire mill to-day, which started double turn to-night. Other mills are still running single turn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. July 10.—Three hundred men in the wire mill struck, owing to notice that hereafter payments will be made fortnightly instead of weekly.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 10.—Michael Hart and Jesse Wild, striking freight handlers, the latter of Pittsburg, were arrested on complaint of "Boycotted" grocers, who charge conspiracy. Wilde and Hart placed themselves near the grocery, admonishing customers not to enter.

While a party of strikers were standing on Tenth street five men employed at Buck street brick-yard came up and asked the cause of the excitement. They had hardly been told when they armed themselves with cart rungs of a truck standing on the street and made a dash at the side door of the station. The invaders first made for a few governors and marshals guarding laborers, and after taking their clubs from them gave chase to the frightened Jews, who had fled towards the office. Two of the laborers were overtaken by the assaulting party and badly beaten. The police were telegraphed for and were speedily on the spot and quelled the rioting. One brick-yard employe—Dennis Crimins—a notorious rough, was arrested and committed on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. The entire reserve police were at once ordered

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

We were spending the day at a farm house, and of course the company room had been opened to do us honor. The greater part of the year it was kept closed, and though it was a large bright, airy apartment, and pleasant now that the sunlight came pouring into the windows, and the fragrance of the roses floated in upon the soft air, at intervals a damp, musty smell struck our olfactories and took away much of the enjoyment which would otherwise have been ours. It was an odor that whispered of most unpleasant things; of disease and death, although there had been no disease and no death in the house for years. It was, of course, because the room had been closed to the air and light so long, but the fact took away from all of the delight of the glorious June day with the bright blue sky and wealth of blossoms visible from the windows. We thought as we sat there, of how much importance a wholesome smell—we can speak of it in no other way—is to the comfort of the human family, and yet how little attention is paid to it by those who would indignantly resent any imputation upon their cleanliness. Plenty of fresh air and bright sunlight is an absolute necessity in every room in a house, every day in the year, in order to secure a sweet, pure odor that will be a pleasure to breathe in.

In olden times a great deal of attention was paid in the houses of the rich to the burning of fragrant spices and gums in order to diffuse an agreeable perfume through the living apartments. It was a pleasant custom and one which must have added much to the pleasure of the inmates, providing the air was not overloaded.

The same effects could be produced today but in a much simpler way and one which is especially within the province of country homes. This is by making a potpourri to stand in the room it is desired to odorize. This may be made in the following way:

In the afternoon of a dry day gather the rose petals, and when a half-peck is obtained take a large china bowl and put in the bottom a handful of coarse table salt; then a handful of the leaves, then a layer of salt, until the dish is full, sprinkling salt at the top. Let it remain a week, stirring and turning the mass twice a day. It should then appear moist. Add to it two ounces of coarsely bruised allspice, and same of cinnamon. This forms the stock; allow it to remain another week, turning it daily from bottom to top; then add two ounces of powdered orris root, two ounces each of powdered lemon and orange peel, and two ounces of cloves; half a pound of lavender flowers will improve the scent. Mix all these well together in the stock and place the mixture in the permanent jar, which should be stirred once or twice a week and kept open only during the daily odorizing given to the apartment. This potpourri will keep its fragrance for many years. Each Summer during the rose season add rose leaves, with salt and spices, as at first directed, and during the year any fragrant dried leaves or flowers. Those who like musk may add 10 grains of that perfume to the scent jar.

But even the pot pourri will fail of its purpose, if the room be kept closed, and darkness and dampness hold sway. Instead of being pleasant, it will add another disagreeable element to the sickly smell that pervades everything, and makes anyone with sensitive olfactories wish they had never been born.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Cradle Quilts.—The *Art Interchange* gives a description of a very pretty article of this kind. It is made of pink and white sateen as follows:

Cut out the size required in both pink and white. The lining is of the white, and can be laid aside till the pink piece is worked, and ready to be tacked to it. At the top of the coverlet lay on a piece of white sateen, to simulate a flap turned back; but not at the edge but the depth of the flap below the edge, three to three and a half inches. The appearance is as if the pink sateen had been split and turned back to show the white lining. The flap should be worked with a row of crewel flowers, roses, and forget-me-nots. The flap is, edged with the same lace as the whole of the coverlet. The two corners at the bottom of the pink sateen are turned back to match in the same style, and worked to match, a simulated slit being worked (in gray silk or crewels), into which the stalks pass slantingwise. This style is no more difficult than ordinary crewel embroidery, and looks pretty and uncommon on the little cradle. If preferred, the corners and flap can be embroidered in arrasene, and be of pink, on a coverlet of pale silver-gray or cream. Another novel arrangement is a quilted sateen or sateen coverlet, with band of white all round, on which is sewn lace, painted with ordinary water colors. The lace is ordinary white lace, with a defined pattern, and this pattern is painted over with, for instance, a pink kind of rose, touched up with a darker shade when dry, and green leaves or a blue scroll worked up in the same way. It is easy and pleasant work, and effective. It is put on rather full, so that the delicate covering shows more than the pattern.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Chain Stitch.—To copy chain stitch or braiding patterns, take ordinary yellow or white wrapping paper and oil it, then press between newspapers with a hot iron. Lay the oiled paper over your design and copy with lead pencil. To braid or chain stitch, baste the pattern on the fabric and stitch through paper, goods and all, and if the work is finely and evenly done it will be very easy to tear paper off when the work is finished.—ERL.

Afghan Stitch.—I will try and tell "Ninneota" how to knit Afghan stitch. Make a chain the desired length, put the hook through the last stitch, draw the thread through, put the hook though the next to the last stitch in the chain, draw the thread through as before, leaving the loops made by drawing the thread through each stitch of the chain on the hook, and continue the same drawing through loops to the end of the chain. Then put the thread over the hook and draw it through the last loop you put on your hook; then put thread over hook, and instead of drawing it through one loop only, draw it through two loops, and continue drawing the thread through two loops until you have them all knit off except the one last stitch, which you draw through the two last loops. Now you commence taking the loops up as you did with the chain, putting the hook through the little loop next to you, that extends from the chain up to the top of the strip. Take all those loops upon your hook as before and knit them off the same, remembering to commence going back by taking off only one stitch at first, then two. If you take off two at first your work will grow narrow. Please report through the paper if you succeed. —MINNETTA.

Chair Tidy.—To the busy ones who have little time for fancy work, here is a neat chair tidy: Take a yard of bleached crash, fringe the ends and work a maple leaf or a butterfly with turkey-red floss in each corner. Cross-stitch with the red across each end, one inch above the fringe. —EEL.

Correspondence.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—I have become interested in the discussions in this Department, and noticing an article, "A Chapter on Matrimony," I feel like crossing swords with the writer for the right. We think "Rip Van Winkle" puts the emphasis pretty strong when denouncing matrimony as a tremendous humbug. Let us see.

The writer of this was married at 20, and all through the past with the chosen one of his youth has tread the pathway of life, hand in hand, each sharing the joys and sorrows of the other, each trying to make life what it should be, and, notwithstanding the ups and downs of life, the past has been a success, till the grim messenger, Death, claimed for his own the dear one, and left her mate, like a wounded dove, flitting hither and thither seeking consolation. Each room in the house, with all its attractions, each picture on the walls, each little article, all so beautifully arranged by the hands now motionless, that once gave us pleasure now reminds us of the past, and we wander here and there without a purpose.

"Shall we continue on this melancholy, lonely life?" we ask. Though age is creeping on apace, and even now on the shady side, with locks slowly silvering, we feel our youth again. Dear friends of THE HOUSEHOLD, give us your advice. Shall we still wander aimless on through life in our present condition, or

> Seek another mate with whom
> The sunlight will dispel the gloom,
> And through our declining years
> Will soothe our heart and dry our tears?
> —SILVER LOCK.

TALKING AS WELL AS READING.—We hear much nowadays of the advantages of reading, and of employing spare moments in study. Some ingenious economists calculate, with mathematical precision, how much may be accomplished in a year, by reading 10 minutes per day, and would have us keep a book in easy reach, that as soon as our tired hands drop their unavoidable tasks, the book may be resumed with impatient eagerness.

Now I am convinced that if all our young people undertake to carry out all this sage advice literally, they will make a grave mistake. Not that I undervalue reading; on the contrary, I count a taste for reading and suitable provision to gratify it, one of the greatest of earthly blessings. It is to the abuse of it, that I would call attention. For instance, a young girl goes to spend the day with a friend. She loves to read—stories. She sees, perhaps, as soon as she enters the sitting room, a new book or magazine. As soon as possible, without being actually rude, she seizes the prize and reads on spell-bound, till called to the dinner table. Is she fitted to take a share in the pleasant conversation, with which every meeting of friends around the table should be enlivened? No. Her mind is in a dreamy, pre-occupied state, which makes all around seem common-place and uninteresting. Is this right? Is it even improvement of the mind? No. In most most cases perhaps, not at all, but the reverse.

Or a tired man comes in from business, and forthwith sits down to rest, and "read the papers." He glances over column after column of "items," the most of which he recollects about as long as he does the shape of the pebbles in the path to the house, till time to go back to work. Is his mind inspired? Are his family made as happy as if a portion of the time had been spent in pleasant talk? Our young people, and old ones too, have need in order to learn to talk to observe what is going on around them, to observe nature in her varied forms. One fact learned by the use of our own eyes and ears, is ordinarily worth two, merely read of in in books and papers. Be pleasant. Be sociable, Love is worth more than learning to ordinary mortals.—MYRTA.

"THE ILLITERATE."—Cy. Crockett asks the question, "How can we engage the attention of the illiterate?" It is this great question which is taxing the intellects of the prominent educators and philanthropists of the age in which we live. It can be reached only by the agents employed in this great work. These agents are the common-school teachers. If they succeed in their work, the system is a success and can never be triumphantly assailed. If they fail, then we shall have to abandon a system which has promised so much for the happiness, virtue and intelligence of future generations. Upon them depends the victory or the defeat. Therefore, they must strive to remember that they are the moulders of the infant minds, in whose hands are to be the fortunes of the country. They are not only teachers, guides and friends of all these children, but are also the moral policemen who are to regulate, control and restrain them from acts, as well as from thoughts, which tend to disorder, confusion and wrong. They must reflect that all the fathers and mothers of the State are looking to their patient toil, just as the proprietor looks to the gardener, so "to rear the tender thought" as to make it bloom and bear fruit. Under the present free school system which is carried on under the authority of officers provided by the States, there is less danger of lamentable results than under the old system of educating their children in private schools. The pages of Charles Dickens attest how scandalously brutal was the system in many of the private schools of England, where there was no superior legal authority to restrain a naturally tyrannical pedagogue from exercising brutal instincts.

I would like to hear the opinions of Cy., and others, on the subject, but I think all will agree with me that the common-school teachers are the agents to be employed in this great work, and the only way in which we can reach the illiterate; therefore, we must be more united in our efforts "to teach the young ideas how to shoot."

MY advice to "Unhappy Wife," and others in her condition, is to teach school. That will give you something else to think about, and your own troubles will be in a measure forgotten. —DAISY

GOOD DIGESTION.—Having at one time been troubled with poor digestion and recovered, perhaps a few lines from me may not be amiss. In the first place, we must let drugs alone, for what vitality the system has should not be consumed in the expulsion of unnatural and foreign elements from the body. Next we must not allow ourselves to be perplexed or to worry about business affairs, domestic, or anything else. Those persons who are in the habit of "taking matters easy" are seldom troubled with indigestion. If it is difficult to control our dispositions, as it always is, we can help ourselves to do it in several ways. When the mind is searching for something sad, turn it to matters that are the opposite. Read something of a humorous character, or, if that is not convenient, anything that will create interest or amusement, and at the same time not require too much study. Conversation upon pleasant topics with congenial friends, etc. Avoid severe exercise, of both mind and body immediately before and after meals. Avoid severe labor at any time while suffering with dyspepsia, because there must be nervous energy to digest food as well as for physical labor:

As to food, such things as are indigestible should be avoided; not much grease, molasses, no preserves, cake or pie. Graham bread, beef, eggs, oat meal, the whole grain of wheat cooked like rice, dried corn, cracked wheat, etc., are articles that most people can procure. But whatever is eaten should be well masticated. If the patient will select a few things, and considerable less than his usual meal, and occupy one-half hour in eating it, taking small bits and chewing them slowly, and at the same time striving to have the mind rest on something agreeable, it will do more good than anything else that I can think of. If we "bolt" our food down as though it were a Christian duty to eat fast, we should not wonder if we have dyspepsia. These two things—minds free from anxiety and thoro mastication—are the leading essentials to a recovery. Deep breathing is an excellent adjunct, as it will exercise the abdominal muscles, and also rid the system of much waste matter. When abnormal hunger is felt, very often a drink of water as hot as can be borne, will distend the stomach, and relieve the craving for food. In fact, for constipation there is nothing better, if taken a short time before meals.—GOOD HEALTH.

STEPMOTHERS.—I see another interesting missive launched from the "Hollies," Florida, discussing the subject of the much abused Stepmother. The dear sister has doubtless had some trying experience in this painful sphere, or she would certainly not know so well how they most suffer mentally, morally, and sometimes physically and financially, trying to discharge the duty of a wife and mother. The former, generally speaking, is not difficult to accomplish satisfactorily, so far as the husband is concerned, both in his own case and in behalf of his much pitied posterity. There is always pity extended toward the dear children, but nothing beyond a hypocritical sympathy, oftener than otherwise. Now I am a stepmother, and if ever any rational being was driven to desperation by what the disinterested would call trifles, I have suffered almost death, and the above mentioned part of my duties has been the cause. 'Tis not the care of the dear children, but the slights and unmerited reproaches from those who are old enough to know how to be polite and courteous, if nothing more.

I have never been treated with real politeness, to say nothing of the open insults heaped upon my defenseless and well meaning head. I from the beginning used the most elaborate care and lynx-eyed precaution to win the esteem of my husband's family. I at first looked for *contretemps*, and did not look in vain. Extreme coldness was the best treatment I received for 10 months. My stepdaughters came often to our house to spend the day, and not one of them has ever said so much as "Good morning," on entering the house, but glide noiselessly in unannounced, without even giving me a look of recognition. I do not blame the girls so much as I do my mother-in-law, (at second hand) who had been forewoman in my husband's house for 12 months. He, poor man, was distressed beyond description at the waywardness of his only son, when we were united. He did not tell me of this extra incumbrance previous to our union, but left me to beheve that she was only his housekeeper temporarily. But, lo! when I was presented to her, I found she had settled herself for all time to come, in what was to be my future home. She greeted me with a kiss, of course, and oh! how it smacked of hypocrisy. The mistress's seat at the table caused considerable trouble. I did not covet it, and did not dream that she did until one morning she complained dreadfully of a pain in the head, and set for full 10 minutes without offering to give anyone his coffee. I asked her mildly if I might assist her in the duties of waiting on the table, as husband's business demanded him at seven o'clock sharp. You should have seen her eyes! There were the scintillations of 40 furies in them. Oh! such a look of wounded pride and superiority. I never offered to assist her again, but turned everything over to her, whose avaricious hand is larger than her heart, grasped for her own rights and mine too. She never loses an opportunity to snub me, and, I believe, backs up the three daughters to do the same. There is always a secret conversation between them every time one of them enters the house. But as soon as they are gone she rehearses the conversation to me. I will not relate any of it, but have buried it away in my own heart until its breaking. I love and pray for my step children, but receive only rebuffs in return.

I have got my mind into such a deep fathomless rut of thinking that I can not lift it out. Five years ago I was a hale, hearty lass of 19, now I am as miserable a specimen of humanity as I know of. Do not think it possible for any one to be more dejected in spirits than I. And this continued mental depression is wearing my life away. The old adage of "a poor man for children and a fool for luck" has in our case been amply verified. If any of the sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD possessed of mother-in laws who think a second marriage is a curse to his first wife's relatives—please tell us how you manage them? Mother-in-laws are nice perhaps to live by, but to live with, is worse than death to me. I have tried to see my way out, but I can't. Tramping the streets accompanied by my four little ones and begging my livelihood fails to awaken disgust to my palsied sensibilities. I am not strong enough to do it. I do not want to further distress one of the kindest and best husbands in the world, whose sensitive nature I can't grieve with my own sorrow. It may seem a trivial matter to some, but let such as feel that way experience a few years of such a life, and I am certain of sympathy from all who try it. If this woman was the "real author" of my husband's being, I could take her insults better. I bid her a hearty welcome to every blessing that I enjoy. And they are indeed few, as my family keeps my brain and hands at work constantly. She goes regularly to church and all the entertainments, while I stay at home too tired and careworn to get myself ready. —MISERABLE.

"MORE ON MATRIMONY."—I cannot rest and see so much said against this all important step in life. I acknowledge that marriage necessarily changes the life of both parties, but when it is called humbug, etc., etc., that is more than humanity like mine can stand. Why does the person signed "Rip Van Winkle" take such a decided stand in the negative when he has never had any experience in this blissful state? Is it because he is such a bear that he cannot learn to cherish woman's affections? Picture if you plesse the ways of marrid people (as you have witnessed) before you accept of "R. V. W.'s" statement when he says: "When you are lovers it's all honey and pie; but when you are married it's root, hog or die." I know there are exceptions to this comparison, and I further know that the exceptions are in the majority. Of course differences arise in every household, but if a single feeling of harmony or love exists in either the husband or wife, it only serves to form a stronger attachment to each other. To one that has ever tasted this he knows hows how sad he feels if a wife he loves dearly chances to speak a cross word, and if, instead, he would meet her in a pleasing manner, he would find a loving heart ready to embrace him. But let us not dwell on this too long.

But I am a stranger to these columns, and perhaps I may not be welcome in this debate; but I have a simple plan to propose to those "wayfaring bachelors" (if such they are). I trust you may live heart and hand with the love and sympathy of a wife, if you will but search for, and do the right. Simply the bond of matrimony should not raise either party in arms against the other, but in its stead it should serve to bind your affection stronger than ever before. You, husbands, should court your wishes, and you, wives, should receive the same, and tell of your love as in your courting days.

In closing, I will assert that when any young man feels the need of a wife, has a home to offer her, and will practice the simple lesson as given above, he will do as I have done when he has found the one he truly loves. He will marry, and settle to live the remainder of his life in true blessedness, such as the state of celibacy never can afford. Divorces will then be unknown, and these people that hold up their hands and cry out against this blessed state will be heard no more.—FAIR PLAY.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.—I have never (that I remember) seen a letter from Wisconsin among the many letters of THE HOUSEHOLD, and seeing in the BLADE of June 7 a number of questions I could answer as well as not, I come to make myself known to you.

Can it be possible that anywhere in this enlightened country there is such a case as Mrs. H. E. represents here to us? My friend, do you think you are doing as God would you should do? Are you fulfilling your duty as a Christian and mother in denying yourself and children the love and pleasure of church, merely to gratify the whims of such a person as your husband must be? If he is not an infidel he is something worse, and it seems to me as though he was wanting humanity and feeling for his family, to deprive them of what they so much enjoy. I sympathize with you, Mrs L. E. sincerely, and if your husband craves society and leaves his home for several weeks to enjoy it, let him have it and live in it. I think it is a sin to God and oneself to live with any such person, male or female. There is a certain class of persons that nothing good can influence, let it be wife or home, and I rather susdect your husband one of the class.

As for a change, if all your married life you have borne such treatment from him, and he has never had love enough for you and the children to relent, he never will; and if he were a husband of mine, I should not care whether he ever did or not. I would take my children and go to some place where I could live with civilized people. Talk of "heathens" there is abundant room for missionary inclined people near home, without having to go to far away lands to teach.

Like "June," I am curious about that broom of four years' use. Of what is it made? I like "Pansy" and "B." too; think his wife must have some little trouble to keep the gentleman from mischief, as his love for fun is plain to be seen. I want to say to "Penelope" that every word she wrote I think truth. How I wish all parents thought more of such things and would give the poor elder children more of a chance for improvement in life.

"Katie," if you dissolve a little salt or sugar (white) in your starch after you have cooked it you will find it to give a much nicer lustre to your cuffs and bosoms or shirts. A little white wax or sperm oil if you have it would be better. "Em S. Earle," have you ever tried hot water for your neuralgia? I used to have it in my eyes and very bad, too and always found relief from using it. Apply with a cloth as hot as you can bear and repeat as soon as it gets cold.

"Farmers Wife" a pretty splasher can be made by taking a strip of book muslin of the desired length, and (allow for shirring besides) run a shir at the top and bottom, through which insert a bright ribbon and tie in a bow at each side making in all four bows. Or, get a piece of oil cloth and crochet all edges or make a fringe of bright yarn, either are pretty.

Where are our "Opal Gleams" gone to, I have not noticed any of them for some time?—GARNET.

THE OLD FOLKS.—Can I put in a plea for the old folks? Why cannot there be something discussed in THE HOUSEHOLD besides puddings, worsted work, husbands and wives—so common, you know. But to my subject.

Be kind to the old folks, if they are not all *au fait*, as you call it, and are dreadfully old fashioned. If aught noble there is about you, you will overlook all for the sake of the true, simple hearts they possess, whose love you should be thoughtful for. Take Aunt Polly into the parlor, green gingham "umberell," yellow straw, drab-trimmed poke, basket and all. Shake hands with her, smile, talk about the old house, the farm, pumpkins, cows, corn, cousin Sary Ann, everything and everybody that she wants to discuss, and if you are expecting company to tea don't poke her off up stairs to "rest." But give her a place at the table, and when you hear her tell the fastidious Mrs. Do-something about the cows, and the squashes, and Sary Ann don't get red in the face and start out wildly on conversational rampage of your own. Just be calm, and gently get her upon something else, and you can always do that. After she has exhausted the topic, ask Mrs Do-something, a question about herself, and ten to one, she wont give "Aunt Polly" a chance again to put a word in edgewise, self is such a fascinating subject you know. She wont even see "Aunt Polly" get out the inevitable gray mixed sock, and knit, knit, swiftly, as she tells the sweet old lady in silver-gray silk next to her, that "Jonathan is dreffal hard on his socks, wears out mor'n his father, and it keeps her knittin right smart to keep him in 'em." No, don't worry, just let her have full swing. And then too, she is so innocent, it counteracts the venomous and you should be glad of her presence. She don't understand the envy of "Miss Cruet" the walking upas tree, who is telling "Mrs. Just," referring to the flirtations of a youthful maiden, that 'anybody can cheat a man," and the matrons glance at the said spinster as she thinks she at least has not been particularly successful in the attempt. However she disputes not the truism for she herself was successful.

You were going to give a grand party that night? Well, and that is all right. She will enjoy it, yes, I can safely say, more than you will, and she would stay up long, and you can smile and be so entertaining. The company won't have eyes for any one, but you, any way, and when Aunt Polly enters in her black stuff dress, you can tell her kindly to lay aside the gingham apron, just take her under your wing until supper, then give her the easiest chair by some motherly Quakerish, dear old lady, and let her talk, for if they see you respect her, they will do the same. Not even smile when she feels of their dress, and remarks "it is powerful purty stuff," and they will be interested not unkindly—or I mean not a little, in her very glowing account of how Henry came a 'courtin' you, and how your weddin" dress was made, and the cost of all the "fixins."

Well, next evening let her sit out on the cool, vine-covered veranda, fold a shawl around her shoulders with gentle touch. You cannot see the tears of gladness for all this in her eyes, 'tis so dark. She thinks Mary Jane has a heart of pure gold, or she wouldn't love "sich an old critter like me." Sit down at her feet as you used to do, let her talk, and you talk with her, of the old days, father, mother, the home life so pure and true, and after all, you will love no one better than Aunt Polly. You can shed a few tears and your heart will feel young and strong again, and Oh, so pure, just as it was in the old days at home, and your dreams that might well be sweet. For we are all flesh and brothers and sisters in that grand relationship we have in Father Adam, you know. "And as ye do unto the lowest, so much ye do for your Father in heaven.—WRATH.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—I notice we have a new subject introduced in THE HOUSEHOLD, viz: "Spelling." Some very good ideas were expressed, but I cannot agree precisely with "A. H. Y." as to the remedy. We have so many teachers who would (should we be deprived of the spelling book) wantonly abandon spelling entirely in their schools. Now, Orthography is a very important branch of study, and if teachers would spend more of their time in Reading and Orthography we would not have so many "miserable crooked" spellers on this mundane sphere. Children need not be taught to spell large words they cannot comprehend the meaning of until they have arrived at the proper age to know the meaning of them. It is the duty of teachers to give insurrection and they should have their pupils print upon slates their spelling lesson and then tell them the meaning of each minute word.

I would say to Mrs. "L. J. B.," Gheteps, Kan., that four letters have been written to her and no answer but one postal.

What has become of "Rose Geranium?"—READER.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—"Timri," I wonder if you and I are the only ones of the HOUSEHOLD friends "gullible" enough to play "Follow my Leader" to Mrs. W. G? In return for my $2 sent to J. M. Bain, I received the counterpart of the pamphlet you describe, and felt (to say the least) considerably exercised over it. Do you know "Timri" and other (if there be other) fellow sufferers from the wiles of "Mrs. W. G." and J. M. Bain, there is a United States law which says the transmission of fraudulent advertisements through the United States mails is a crime against the postal service.

Several of such cases were brought to the notice of a Mr. Pulsifer at our State Capitol (Madison, Wis.) last winter, and he secured their conviction and punishment. I wrote to J. M. Bain on receipt of the aforesaid pamphlet, telling him that I held his circular and letter sent me through the mails promising a nicely bound valuable book which should contain expensive engravings etc., on receipt of $2 also the registry receipt for the $2, and lastly the book itself, and that I would put all these in the hands of the person mentioned if the money was not refunded. Back came his answer: "Return the book and I will return the money; plenty of intelligent people call it worth $2." I did so, registered, remember, or I should have had no proof of its return, and received my $2, although he had first invested it in postage stamps, not on a sheet as one buys them, but singly and by twos and threes, so, "Laura," if you follow my advice, and would prefer your money, say to him, "No stamps taken."

Joined to the hope that some one who can, like myself, ill afford to lose $2, will recover it, is the one that I am a little ahead of "J. M. B." on his own game.

Will the sister who said she could give a good baking powder recipe which could be made at one-third the usual cost please give it? I want it very much indeed. Sisters, now the canning season is upon us, grease your cans outside with any soft grease, and you can pour any boiling fruit into them without breaking them. I have tried it and know, only in order to grease them more easily I warm them a little first.—RAL ENFIELD.

FROM DAKOTA.—I have read many interesting articles from different portions of the West in your "Correspondents" column, descriptive of the country, but none from this section. We are near the corner of Turner, Clay and Lincoln Counties, which for general farming and stock raising cannot be excelled in the West. Schools and churches are as well sustained as in any new country. Many settlers are from Iowa, New York and Maine, with a good sprinkling of Scandinavians. Land is very cheap unimproved, and improved from $5 to $10 per acre. Stores and mills are within easy distance from any part of the Counties named. A good chance for a blacksmith and wheelwright here. The Postmaster will give any information desired about the country.—R. H. GADING, Centreville, Turner County, Dakota.

A LITTLE CHAT.—Only once have I ventured to enter the HOUSEHOLD, and then I came to ask a question and tell about bunions. Now I would like to call again and thank the many kind ladies who have answered my inquiry in regard to a gentleman's scarf. I am sure I shall be very dull if I fail to make a beautiful scarf, for the directions have all been so plain. What a charming family our Editor has, and how wisely and kindly they are ruled. Although there are occasional jangles, they are always amicably settled. If an unruly member advances an idea contrary to the idea of the others, she is always promptly told of it in a straightforward way, and not in a tattling manner.

And if the aforesaid member fails to change her mind she at least holds her peace, and something new is taken up to be discussed by the intelligent family. How I do enjoy these discussions! I don't always like all of the subjects but I am far from being so selfish that I wish to have them cast away on my account. I presume some one else in the world takes the BLADE besides my father, and a *few* people read THE HOUSEHOLD Department as well as myself. I am always much pleased with the directions for fancy work. I have made a nice scrap book and carefully preserve all of the patterns. I also keep all of the recipes and put them in scrap books. I have two large ones nearly full, filled almost entirely with recipes taken from the BLADE. I hope all of THE HOUSEHOLD ladies do the same, as the recipes are much too valuable to lose.

I want to say a word to "Alex. McDonald." I think he is mistaken in thinking that all Christians are even theoretically polygamists. While of course they believe the Bible and all of it, that does not make them polygamists. As I understand it, the Bible is simply a history, and as polygamy existed then, it was recorded with all of the important events happening at the time the Bible was written. God did not approve of Solomon's sins because he suffered it to be, any more than He approves of murder and other sins that are permitted now. Hundreds of years to come a person "believing" in the history of the United States would'nt necessarily be a polygamist because polygamy is mentioned as having existed at the present time. Mr. McDonald's knowledge of the Bible must be limited if he thinks all of the holy men were polygamists, or, for that matter, any of them. A man is far from holy when practicing polygamy, and unless he repents and makes restitution as far as possible, and has an evidence of his acceptance with God he will never be saved, according to my views.—MINNETTA.

Inquiries.

Will some lady of THE HOUSEHOLD be so kind as to send directions for knitting what was called, I believe, "pine-apple stitch," used many years ago in making purses and bags or reticules. I have a piece of an old purse, from which any one skilful in knitting could copy, and if any such there are I shall send part of it for me on application, provided she will be good enough to write out directions for me.—MRS. M. MCCABE, Leighton, Mahaska, Co., Iowa.

I would like a sure cure for wen.—ANNA BELL.

The other questions of our correspondent have been answered in THE HOUSEHOLD already.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

1. Will some reader send directions for making Macrame lace, and tell me where I can procure the materials?

2. Can I keep bulbs, such as gladiolas, Amaryllis, dahlias, tigridial or shell flowers, and lilies, over one summer without putting them in the ground?

3. How can I take slips off of smilax? I have tried slipping them without taking any of those little bulbs up with them, and they will not grow. Must I take up one of those little bulbs with every slip?

4. Will a bird hatched in March make before next Spring?

5. Will "Pearl Omma" tell me where I can get the wax to make wax flowers, also the chalk? Come again, "Pearl," and tell more, for I have just got interested in it.

6. What has become of Mr. Rennie, Rose Geranium, J. H. Pearson, Mrs. E S L., Moss Rose, Johnny Jumpup and several more? Have they forsaken the HOUSEHOLD?—L. A. B.

It would be impossible to give directions to make the lace inquired for within the limits devoted to such things in the HOUSEHOLD, which could be understood. The same inquiry has been made before.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will some reader of the HOUSEHOLD please inform me what will keep either large or small ants out of the cupboard? —LENNA L. K. DORSEY, West Va.

Is "Old Dr. Carlin's" recipe for putting up cucumbers to be used when the pickles are for Winter use or present use? I very much desire a good way to put them up in vinegar for the Winter. If "Dr. Carlin's" recipe is not for that, can you or some sister accommodate?—MRS. A. M. CATE, Marysville, East Tennessee.

For either. We have known personally of a considerable quantity being pickled in this way and then sealed up in bottles to be opened when wanted. They were always very nice. We do not see, however, why they might not be kept in crocks or jars as well. It is a most excellent recipe as are most that are given by "old Dr. Carlin."—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

I want to know how to make a waterproof apron out of muslin or canvas. There is a preparation of oil of some kind to put on the muslin or canvas that is better than oil cloth, as that scales off in hot water.—H. B. K.

A description of how to make cloth water proof was given a few weeks ago in the HOUSEHOLD.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will you please give directions for writing for the press, the kind of paper to use, etc.?

Also, what pay a short-hand reporter gets?

Would one be likely to obtain employment if prepared for it?—MRS. ALICE HADLEY.

1. Be sure that you have something to say that people will want to read, then write in a good clear hand upon one side of the paper, using ink.

2. The pay of short-hand reporters varies according to their facility from, say $10 a week up to $10 a day.

3. There would probably be no difficulty in obtaining employment if well prepared for the work.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will some sister or brother tell me through the BLADE how to put up string beans for Winter use?—L. M.

Will any one please tell me how to keep bugs off rose bushes and blossoms? Will any lady in THE HOUSEHOLD please tell me how to clean satin?—MARTHA.

Will some of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me how to crochet a cover to a piano stool? Will T. I. R. Spearfish, of Lawrence County, Dakota Territory, give the name of her postoffice? I am a little girl 12 years old, and would like to write to her. —EUDORO BELL, Earlham, Iowa.

I want to ask E. D. Ables, if I were to send and get the dressmakers' magic scale, or the tailor's perfect system, can I learn to cut dresses, etc., without the aid of a dressmaker? What do the charts cost?—ETTALEE.

Will some one send a recipe for making mince meat, one that is inexpensive and good, too?—MRS. LAURA DOYLE, Oakland, Ia.

In the BLADE of June 1, I saw a letter from a girl about my age (14 years) living in Lawrence, Dakota, and as no one has responded to her request to be answered, I will.

Will some one give something that will take freckles off and not injure the skin? —WINNIE BRYANT, Ticonic, Monona Co., Ia.

Answers to Inquiries.

I want to tell "Aunt Minnie" not to scrape her ingrowing toe-nails nor "bile 'em" in soap suds either, for both remedies are wofully inadequate to the demands of a bad case. Get of tannin and whisky each a dime's worth; then take as much tannin as will lay on the point of a knife and cover the affected part; bandage the toe and moisten with whisky. Dress every day and it will soon be well, and will never grow in again. I speak from experience, and know that this is a speedy and painless cure.—E. C.

Mrs H. R. Wilson: I always can tomatos in glass and have never lost any yet. Take well-ripened tomatos and drop into scalding water, so that the skin may be easily removed, slice and put in a porcelain kettle, with a pint of water to one gallon of tomatos. Cook thoroly done and can in Mason's self-sealing jars.—E. C.

I noticed in the BLADE of June 8 "Lena" inquires how to knit mits. If she likes I can send pattern for silk mittens that are quite as pretty and worn a great deal more than mits.

I would say to "Constant Reader" I have never used a musical chart, (if that is what she means), but have sent for one, and will report my success.—BELLE.

Recipes.

To Kill Cabbage Worms.—Make a mixture, one-half cayenne pepper and one-half flour. Put in a tin pepper box and sprinkle the plants in the morning while damp as often as you see the worm.

To Take Lumps Off Hens' Legs.—Take lamp oil and rub 2 or 3 times and they will go away.

Chicken Cholera.—Mix cayenne pepper with corn meal, 1 tablespoonful to a quart of meal, or 1 tablespoonful to 2 qts. of sour milk and feed them with it. —J. E. DUVALL.

Jelly Recipe.—If the lady who wishes a good recipe for jelly, orange or lemon cake will try the following, I think she will be pleased: 3 eggs beaten separately, 2 cupfuls of sugar, stirred into the yolks, scant ½ cupfuls of butter, stirred with the sugar and eggs till it is creamy, ½ cupfuls of sweet milk and 3 cupfuls of sifted flour; into the last cupful of flour stir 1 dessert spoonful of baking powder; add the whites of the eggs last, having beaten them thoroughly. This makes four good cakes. If she wants it particularly nice, take the whites of six eggs instead of 3 whole eggs. I have the best luck with jelly, by placing the fuit in a stone jar in a pan or kettle of boiling water; when hot enough so that the juice will press out easily, mash and strain, then measure, putting 1 lb. of good coffee "A" or granulated sugar to the pint of juice; put the dry sugar in a pan and place in the oven where it will get real hot; be careful not to burn. Now while the sugar is heating place the juice in a pan or porcelain kettle and boil 15 minutes, then pour in the hot sugar and boil five minutes more. Try, and report.

For Chilblains.—The best cure I ever found for chilblains was beef brine, made very warm. Soak the feet well at night. Don't rub them when wiping them, as they are very tender. Some say, use kerosine oil, but I never tried it. But are there chilblains in Summer? My feet trouble me very much by swelling and burning if I am on them much, and I find nothing but rest will help them.

I have a recipe for "angels' food," if any one wishes it, and one for skeleton leaves, but they are too long to send this time. If the lady who wished for either has not one yet, I will send it to THE HOUSEHOLD.—TOPSY.

Layer Cake.—I have used the following many times for cocoanut, chocolate, jelly and cream cakes, and know it to be good: ½ cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, 1 teaspoonful soda and flour to make a thin batter; beat eggs and sugar good together, add butter, then milk with cream tartar and soda dissolved lastly flour; bake quickly and spread while warm.

White Mountain Cake.—This makes a delicious tea cake. Try it. 2 cups of sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup of sweet milk, 3½ cups of flour, ½ cup of butter, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 of cream tartar, lemon flavoring.—GARNET.

Poetic Cookery.

Always have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on.
Veal cutlets dip in egg and bread-crumb,
Fry 'till you see a brownish red come.

In dressing salad, mind this law,
With two *hard* yolks, use one that's raw.
Your mutton chops with paper cover
And make them amber-brown all over.

Broil lightly your beefsteak, to fry it,
Argues contempt of Christian diet.
Buy stuffed pigeons; when you've got them,
The way to cook them is to pot them.

To roast spring chicken is to spoil 'em,
Just split 'em down the back and broil 'em.
It gives trousers the vapors
To see boiled mutton minus capers.

The cook deserves a hearty cuffing
Who serves roast fowl with tasteless stuffing.
Egg sauce—few make it right, alas!—
Is good with bluefish, or with bass.

Shad stuffed and baked is most delicious;
Would have electrified Spicius.
Roasted in paste, a haunch of mutton,
Might make ascetics play the glutton.

Roast pork, sans apple sauce, past doubt,
Is Hamlet with the prince left out,
Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod,
A fish, when fresh, to feast a God.
—CARRIE.

Our Young Folks.

THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

BY EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

"Hallos, the house! Jedediah! Jedediah Petry! Mrs. Jedediah! Cadmus! *Are* you all deaf this morning? Come, come!"

Dr. Flaxman stood up in his old chaise before the door of the last white cottage in Wicketiquok village, and shouted until he was purple in the face. The nine o'clock June sun shone bright upon the closed green blinds. A broom and a watering-pot rested in the open door-way; but the broom and the pot seemed to be the only members of the Petry family ready to receive an early morning call. No marvel that Dr. Flaxman grew impatient, said several things to himself, and was just making ready to get out of the chaise and tie his new horse, when all at once a boy came running around the house corner, calling: "Good-morning, Doctor. Did you call?"

"Did I call?" echoed the Doctor, cuttingly. "Well, Cadmus Petry, I should rather say that I did. Are you

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Setting and Hatching Eggs.

There is frequent complaint of eggs not hatching, even when they are gathered on the immediate premises. This failure is owing to many causes. The eggs should be properly fertilized, without which it is useless to set them. Open an egg and examine it closely. The germ well be found to exist in the small, round, white spot, about the size of a small pea, that is seen on the surface of the yelk, and is generally uppermost. If not seen on the top, reverse the yelk, when it will be found underneath. The outside edges of the germ are thin and more transparent than the center, if the germ has been properly fertilized. The hen used for hatching should be gentle and careful, as one that is rough and breaks eggs will be an indifferent sitter.

The nest may be arranged for her, and if she be of a quiet, tractable disposition, may be removed as may suit convenience. The nest should be rather flat than dishing, so that the eggs may not roll into the middle and pile one on the top of another, when the under ones do not obtain an equal share of the warmth. If given sufficient room, a good sitter will arrange the nest herself and take care of the eggs with little or no watching. A cross of Brahma blood with some European variety that sits (say a third or a quarter Asiatic), I have found to make the very best of sitters, and better the first year, when pullets, than the second. One-half Dorking makes large and easily managed sitters. After the eggs have been incubated a week or ten days they should be candled, and those not fertilized removed to make more room for the ones that have life in them. I set a pullet on 14 eggs and she brought out every one, and makes a superb mother.

There is a vast difference in chickens and the treatment thereof, the difference varying with the breed for hardiness and rapidity of growth. There are no sturdier chicks than the Brahmas and their crosses, and yet the pure bloods are delicate and a long time in feathering. Where one can handle diminutive birds there are no hardier chicks than the Leghorns and Games. They feather early. The first week is the only difficult period of their chickenhood, and, with proper food and care, they grow rapidly, feather quickly, and come to maturity earlier than any other variety. Two breeds will never agree. A lover and breeder of Brahma fowls will never be successful with the smaller birds. Size is looked for where it cannot exist. One-third Leghorn blood on the Brahma makes better sitters than either alone, but they are only good for sitters.

The period for incubation will vary some hours, according to the temperature of the weather. When warm the chick's movements in the shell can be visibly discovered by holding the egg close to ear on the twentieth day. The imprisoned birds will frequently peep lustily in the shell before breaking it. This is an indication of strength and health. At this period it is nigaly important to have a good sitter, one that remains quiet with only a motherly cluck occasionally. An impatient, nervous sitter frequently, in her endeavors to still the cry, crushes in the egg and destroys the chick. A good sitter that does not break her eggs is generally a good hatcher, and this is important.—C. B., *in Country Gentleman.*

The Summer Fallow.

The Summer, or bare fallow, was formerly considered the best method of preparing the land for the wheat crop. The exposure of the soil to atmospheric and other influences for a whole season has an excellent effect, but it is not necessary. A crop may be grown, and if rightly attended to, the succeeding grain crop may be as good as when preceded by a fallow. The good results of a fallow are the most evident upon clay land. The mechanical texture of the soil is improved by the frequent plowing and stirring, thus opening the soil for the entrance of the air, and the better circulation of the soil-water. These mechanical improvements facilitate the decomposition of some of the constituents of the soil, liberating potash and other essential elements of plant-food from the lock up and insoluble chemical compounds of the soil. The ammonia of the atmosphere, which enters the soil with the rain, is more readily absorbed, and, last but not least, the vegetable matter in the soil is more quickly and thoroughly decomposed, and thereby made available for sustaining the growing plants. All these points are gained by a Summer fallow upon a heavy clay soil, but with a light soil there is no such demand for mechanical improvement, and no corresponding advantage gained in a chemical point of view. Nearly all that can be gained by a year of clean culture is obtained by a hoed or root crop. With it the weeds can be killed as effectually as in the fallow; the soil will receive enough culture to make it sufficiently open for the circulation of air. There will be large gain in the amount of the nitrates and other valuable nitrogen compounds. In the follow these are formed during the hot months of the year, and, being very soluble, are washed out of the soil by heavy rains, while, if there is a crop, the nitrates, etc., are taken up as food and stored away, to be used by some succeeding crop. Besides, the root-crop will furnish a large amount of of excellent food for the farm-stock, and finally yield a quantity of valuable manure, to be returned to the soil. With a root-crop introduced into the rotation, there is seldom a demand for a Summer fallow.—*American Agriculturist.*

How Far Will Bees go for Honey.

The precise distance that bees will fly in search of forage I am unable to state. Some consider three miles to be the extreme limit, while others place it as high as 12 miles. The most satisfactory results may be expected if abundant stores can be found within two miles. It is evident that they will work more freely upon the blossoms at some little distance, than when these are very near the apiary. If I were to sow anything with a view to a supply of honey, I should prefer that it should not be in the immediate vicinity of the hives. Their flights are evidently modified by local conditions. During the large yield from basswood in 1874, as the blossoms failed in the valley, the bees continued bringing in the same quantity of honey, following the basswood day by day, as it opened on the hills, until, the first week in August, when they still came in heavily loaded, but very tired from a long flight. I drove to the hights, six miles distant, and found that basswood was there just coming into bloom. I immediately moved 48 swarms to this location, and in the following week these 48 colonies gave me one ton of surplus honey, while the 71 swarms left at home did not secure one-half that amount, yet they continued working upon the same ground during the entire period. This is a fine illustration of the advantage of obtaining forage within a reasonably short distance. I have never had direct proof to the effect, yet there is ground for the belief that if honey could not be found nearer, bees would not fly the distance named without being gradually led along by newly opening blossoms, as in case mentioned.—*Quinby's New Bee Keeping.*

Care of Live Stock for July.

A sheet of cotton cloth is a great protection to horses, screening them from flies, dust and heat, while working in the harvest field. Especial care must be taken in keeping the horses clean. An occasional washing with a soft sponge and carbolic soap cleans and cools the skin, aids perspiration, drives away the flies and is in every way healthful and refreshing. Horses may be given a bath in a stream at evening, provided they are not warm from work, and are not kept in the water more than a few minutes. If the horses are at pasture at night, they need a good, generous feed before being turned out. When kept in the stalls, a mess of green fodder may be given daily.

During the hot weather, cows suffer if kept in a shadeless pasture. A cool, dark and clean stable is much preferred by them. They need an abundance of pure water, a plenty of nutritious food, and should be kept as comfortable as possible.

Sheep that are intended for the butcher need to be pushed forward with liberal feeding. A quart of mixed, ground feed to each animal daily, with the pasturage, will bring them quickly into good shape for the market. Store sheep need good pasture, with a plenty of shade. If dysentery appears in the flock, remove the sick animals to a cool shed, and give one ounce of castor oil, with bran or oatmeal mush. Should maggots be found upon the sheep, tar may be applied to the affected parts. Look well to the flock that sheep do not suffer in any way during the hot Summer months.

Growing young pigs for the early market is often very profitable. They may be ready in 100 days from birth, if well fed. At first the sow needs to have rich food in abundance, that she may have a full flow of milk. After a few weeks let the young pigs have meal and wheat middlings.

Now is the time to weed out the poor hens in the poultry yard. Poor layers or bad mothers can be quickly fattened in a crop, ready for market, and will command a good price.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Buckwheat Crop.

Buckwheat is the latest grain crop of the season, and in the latitude of New York is usually sown from the last of June to the middle of July. It is frequently sown as a filling crop, that is, on ground where some other crop has failed. It makes an excellent cleansing crop on foul or rough land, especially upon rich soil, where it makes a rank growth and smothers out all other plants. Buckwheat is used to some extent as a green manure to be turned under for wheat or rye. The buckwheat plant is a deep feeder, and has the power of obtaining the food elements when present only in small quantities in the soil. Light sandy soils, deficient in vegetable matter, can be brought up to a good state of cultivation by first growing buckwheat as a green manure crop, followed by clover which is afterwards turned under. Though buckwheat will grow on comparatively poor soil, it makes good use of a light dressing of barn-yard manure or some quick acting fertilizer. A hundred pounds of Peruvian guano or an equal weight of fish scrap will greatly raise the yield of a buckwheat crop on a poor soil, and prove a profitable investment for the outlay.

The harvesting of buckwheat is quite different from that of other grains. The grain "shells" or drops from the straw very readily, and therefore must be gathered with special care. It is best to cut it with a cradle and leave it in the swarth until the next morning, when it should be rolled and set on end while it is moist with dew. After standing for a few days it is ready to be thrashed. The straw has no special value as fodder, but should be used as a litter and absorbent of liquid manure. The grain makes an excellent food for poultry, and when its flour is in the form of cakes, it is highly prized, especially in cold weather.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Horse in America.

It has been generally believed that the horse was introduced in America by the Spanish. Prof. Marsh, on the other hand, has found abundant remains of probable ancestors of the horse in our Western geological formations; so that, if there were no horses before the Spaniards came, there must have occurred a failure of the race. Mr. E. L. Berthoud, of Golden, Colorado, believes that he has evidence that the Spaniards found horses in South America when they first visited it. Among the maps which he has recently received from Paris, in a collection of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is one which Sebastian Cabot drew for the Emperor Charles V., representing his explorations of the La Plata and Parana Rivers, and containing symbols of the animals and plants that he found. Among these symbols was that of the horse, represented near the plains of the Grand Chaco, where the immense herds of that animal range today. He claims that this affords a fair presumption of the native origin of the race, for neither the Spaniards nor the Portuguese had then been long enough in the country (in 1527) for their horses to have escaped from Peru to the head of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers and to have increased in numbers sufficiently to attract attention. — *Popular Science Monthly.*

Hay Caps.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says truly: that the only way to secure good, properly-cured hay every year is by the use of hay caps. The true way is to put up the hay as soon as it is wilted, and let it cure in the cock, protected by hay caps, which should be applied the same day, or soon after the hay is in cock. It takes only a few hours to wilt the grass, spread evenly, as the mower does it, or a little longer if heavy, and the tedder is used. To favor this, cut the grass the evening before. This has proved on the whole to be the best practice. Should a rain occur it will not hurt the cut grass, green as it is, not even should it remain in that condition during the day or for several days, whereas if it had been cut in the morning and become partly dry, with a rain to follow, it would have been seriously hurt. Cut the grass green before it is in blossom, as the blossom is exhaustive and makes the hay dusty. Cut thus early, two cuttings can be secured in a season, with sufficient aftergrowth for Winter protection, and plant food to aid considerably the next season's growth. Thus a large increase of the best of Winter feed, nutritious and relished by stock, is secured, with thickening of the sod.

FAST MAIL.

A New Route From the Atlantic to the Pacific Proposed.

CHICAGO, July 6.—It is stated that negotiations are well under way between the Postoffice Department and the Wabash road by which it is proposed to carry through a plan of fast mail between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a different route from that originally intended. This is necessitated by the refusal of the Chicago and Omaha lines to enter into an arrangement. An agent of the Postoffice Department has been over the Wabash line, and reports that the Mississippi River is as good as the Chicago line, but west of that point it is something new for fast time. The proposed arrangement is to connect with the fast train on the Lake Shore Road at Toledo, and make the run over the Wabash to Council Bluffs by way of Hannibal. The route is only 20 miles longer than the Chicago route, and it is believed the schedule time intended for the latter can be made over it. It is not known whether, if this arrangement is concluded, the fast mail on the Lake Shore is to be extended from Toledo to Chicago. The Chicago and Omaha roads are becoming alarmed about the proposed change, as it will tend to create a new through passenger route, carrying those who would otherwise pass through Chicago over these roads.

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels; which have resulted in distressing piles, or do your Kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, your system will soon be clogged with poisons. Take a few doses of Kidney Wort and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment, and each organ will be ready for duty. Druggists sell both the dry and liquid.—*Evansville Tribune.*

The Colorado Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Prominent Coloradoans here are of the opinion that Sen. Chilcott is the coming man for the United States Senate in that State. He they say, has never sought the position, and does not seek it now, and only came here to fill the place temporarily; but as a compromise between the several dissatisfied elements of the party, they predict, he will be induced to return.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, cutpomonks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

The Sunday School.

Blind Bartimeus.

LESSON 4, SUNDAY JULY 23, 1882.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The eyes of the blind shall be opened.—Isa. 35: 5.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark. 10: 46-52.

46. And they came to Jericho; and as he went out of Jericho with his disciples and a great number of people, blind Bartimeus, the son of Timeus, sat by the highway side begging.

47. And when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, he began to cry out, and say, Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me.

48. And many charged him that he should hold his peace; but he cried the more a great deal, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me.

49. And Jesus stood still and commanded him to be called. And they call the blind man, saying unto him, Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee.

50. And he, casting away his garment, rose, and came to Jesus.

51. And Jesus answered and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? The blind man said unto him, Lord, that I might receive my sight.

52. And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

There came to Jericho (v. 46.) There ought to be a comfort to every sinner in the fact that Jesus came to Jericho. A special curse was pronounced on Jericho. It had opposed the people of God at the very threshold of the Promised Land. When it was overthrown, God declared that the man who should seek to rebuild it should be visited with dire punishment. But even to such a ruined and acursed city, the Son of God came with the proffer of salvation. Many a soul's residence is in ruins and under a curse; but Jesus brings hope even there. Not in favored Jerusalem only but in doomed Jericho, salvation by Christ is declared. "Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners—of whom I am chief."

Bartimeus, the son of Timeus. Parents and children are linked together in this world, more closely, and in more ways than they commonly realize. The Orientals had a way—a way which is continued to the present day—of showing these links of connection, in the names of both parents and children. They call a father by his son's name, and a son by his father's name; they give the father a new name when he has a son to link with his name, and they include the father's name in the name of his son. We don't even know, for example, what this blind beggar's name was. We only know that he was old Timeus's boy. Nor do the Orientals make a mistake in doing this. If we had to link names in this way, the world does the linking for us. Every parent is judged, and as a rule, is judged rightly, by the conduct of his child at school, in the street, or, as the child grows older, in college or in business. The parent's name is indissolubly linked with the child's name. The two go up or go down together. The parent who neglects or acts unwisely with his child, endangers, or is likely to destroy his own good name.

Sat by the wayside begging. It might be said that blind Bartimeus owed nothing to circumstances for the prominence he has in sacred history. Blind to begin with, and with begging for his only support, no one not what would be called one of the favored ones of God. Yet, when we look at it, we can see that he owed a great deal to circumstances. It was because he was a blind beggar that he had a special blessing from Jesus, and that his name is lovingly linked with the "name that is above every name," in the brightest record of the world's ages. It is often our lack that is our greatest treasure; it is our helplessness that gives us the ground of hope. We have cause for gratitude quite as much in our personal poverty and in our peculiar trials and needs, as in those things which the world calls signs of prosperity. "He hath said unto me, Thy grace is sufficient for thee; for my power is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my weaknesses, that the strength of Christ may rest on me."

When he heard that it was Jesus, he began to cry out, Have mercy (v. 47.) All that we need to know in our blindness and want, is that Jesus is near enough to hear our cry. There is no need of our waiting for any special sign that he is ready to listen. The fact that he is Jesus settles the question that we may call on him in hope. If any of us are in doubt whether he can hear us as we pray, it is not to be wondered at that we are in perplexity; but if that point is settled then we have but one thing to do, and that is to cry out for mercy. Not reward, but mercy, is what we ought to call for. Nor our deserts, but our necessities should fix the limits of our prayer.

Many rebuked him that he should hold his peace; but he cried out the more a great deal (v. 48.) It is a good thing to know when not to allow a difference to close about us. And if is it bad advice that is given us, the fact that a great many join it, doesn't improve it one whit. There are those on every side who will give bad advice. Some give it conscientiously, but it is none the better worth following for that. There is nothing in which men are readier to rebuke over-earnestness than religious exercises. The "Salvation Army" is ten times more sharply criticised for its methods, than the saloon-keepers or the ring-politicians. If a man seems excited over a sense of his sins, or in enjoyment of salvation, there are many who will rebuke him that he should hold his peace. But when a man is in dead earnest about his soul's welfare, he will cry out the more a great deal in spite of all foolish rebukings that may ding in his ears.

Jesus stood still and commanded him to be called . . They call . . saying Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee (v. 49.) He who calls on Jesus shall be called of Jesus. If we call in need and trust, we shall be called to comfort and hope. We may be only as blind beggars, and we may have no help from those about us as we cry out the passing Savior; but if we will persist in our cry, he who has all power in heaven and in earth, whose love is limitless, and who is tender and more sympathetic than the gentlest hearted mother, will, as it were, stay in his course, stand still in his sweep through the universe, and summon us to his life giving presence. And when the voice of Jesus is heard calling us, we ought to be of good comfort. We need not wait to know why he is calling us, or for what he calls us. The fact that he does so is a sufficient assurance of a blessing in store for us. And when any of us hear the call of Jesus to the blind and the beggared, we ought to repeat the call and urge that it be accepted. In connection with the study of this lesson, more voices than ever before ought to say, in the home, in the Sunday-school, in the congregation, and by the wayside, to those who need the help and the forgiving power of Jesus, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee."

He, casting away his garment, rose and came to Jesus (v. 50.) Even a beggar has to give up something in order to come to Jesus. It may be only a tattered garment, of little worth as a covering, but of real power as hindrance, yet the choice must be made between yielding that and losing the hope of salvation. To-day there are many who are blind and they know it, who are beggars and realize it, who are called to Jesus and hear his call—who are kept from going to Jesus, or who are hopelessly hindered in their progress toward him, by something they are holding in their hands, or which entangles their limbs, and which they are not ready to throw aside, that they may be free to run to him in response to his loving call. It may be money, it may be place, it may be an appetite, it may be sinful love, it may be ambition, it may be personal companionships God knows what it is, and the blind beggar knows it too. It must be cast aside, or the one who clings to it will be a blind beggar —eternally. "Then let us also lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth closely cling to us, and let us run"—to Jesus at his call.

Lord, that I might receive my sight (v. 51.) Our prayers the test of our spirit. We ask for that which we most desire, whether it is that which we most need or not. And the larger our requests to God, the more likely we are to have them granted. If this beggar had asked for a new garment, he might not have received it; if he had received that, it would have been a small bless ing in comparison to what he did ask for, and received. Sight was his greatest need. In asking for that he showed a right spirit, and he was blessed accordingly. How many there are whose prayers are rather for covered backs, or for full pockets, than for opened eyes. They are not so desirous of clear sight that they may know their duty, and perceive the right way in life, as they are of some present possession or enjoyment which will minister to their immediate gratification. Their prayer is not answered, because it is a prayer for a new garment instead of for eye sight. "Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may spend it on your pleasures."

He received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way (v. 52.) When he was blind, Bartimeus had nothing better to do than to sit by the way side begging. When he had received his sight, and could make a choice of occupation, he thought there was nothing better for him to do than to follow Jesus in the way. Nor was he mistaken. Yet that is not always the manner of men. There are those who go their own way while they can see, and while a choice is open to them; but who would be willing to trust Jesus if they were blind, and had no other hope of help than from him. It is a good thing to follow Jesus with our eyes open. That is walking both by sight and faith. But it is better to follow Jesus blindly, than not to follow him at all. God knows when sight is safe for his children and when it is not. We know that we do not always use our eyes wisely or safely. God help us to follow Jesus, by sight or by faith. "If thine eye cause thee to stumble, pluck it out and cast it from thee; it is good for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into the hell of fire."—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The Senate bill authorizing the sale of timber on certain land reserved for the use of Menominee Indians, in Wisconsin, passed.

Sen. Gorman called up the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe. It constitutes Robert Garrett, William F. Burns, William E. Frank, of Maryland, and associates, a company to lay an ocean cable from any point on the American side to some point on the European coast. The bill passed, with an amendment extending the time within which the company shall begin laying cable to two years from the passage of the act.

The Senate bill to amend section 2,325 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, touching the issuance of patents for mineral lands, was called up. The purpose of the bill was to correct an abuse growing out of filing fraudulent protests or pretended protests against issuing patents and obstructions to granting titles to mining claims, as a means of extorting blackmail from those seeking patents. The bill provides that where there is failure to sustain by proof the allegations of the protest the party making the same shall pay the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

Sen. Garland moved the amendment, which prevailed.

The bill then passed.

The general deficiency appropriation bill was proceeded with and the committee amendments agreed to as read. The Senate Committee reported an amendment constituting First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States a Board of Credit to hear and determine all questions arising out of claims and proposed allowances growing out of the illness and burial of President Garfield, providing a method of auditing them, appropriating $75,000 for the payment of awards, and limiting the amount to be certified and paid for medical services to $42,500. It is further provided that all claims shall be considered and allowances made before January 1, 1883, and that the aggregate awards shall not exceed the amount appropriated.

Sen. Vest raised several points of order against the amendment, but the Senate by a strict party vote—20 to 19—held it could be entertained under the rules. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted no with the Democrats.

Sen. Vest then opposed the proposition with much earnestness. He said it was well known the late President, if not butchered, was unquestionably the victim of malpractice in his last illness for 80 days. He was physicked, leeched, probed, and lanced, while the bullet that was eating away his life, never for a moment came under the attention of the physicians. From a medical or scientific point of view alone, the fees were grossly enormous, and would not be allowed by a Court in any ordinary case. If Garfield's life had been saved there would have been some reason for the liberal outlay on the part of the Government for medical services, but none existed. Mr. Vest then referred to newspaper charges during the President's illness that, while the public bulletins were giving favorable reports, the President's physicians were telegraphing in cipher to Wall street brokers information exactly the reverse of that which was being published. He thought it due to the country that investigation into that charge should even yet be made. He regarded the charge of Dr. Bliss of $8,000 for 80 days' service as exorbitant and had read at the clerk's desk a statement by Dr. Boynton to the effect that on or about August 8, 1881, he was informed by the late President that Dr. Bliss was a volunteer in the case. In this connection the testimony given by Dr. Bliss that he was sent for by the Secretary of War, was also read.

Sen. Hale said he was unable to appreciate the force of Sen. Vest's criticism upon the medical treatment of the late President as a failure. The fact was universally admitted that the President's wound was necessarily fatal. The amendment originated with the Appropriation Committee without a suggestion or intimation from any quarter, and afforded means of removing the matter from debate in Congress for settlement by a competent tribunal.

Some discussion followed as to the ground upon which the Senate committee had based its reduction from the aggregate reported in the House, $120,000 which it is now proposed to make $75,000, and Mr. Hale explained that the committee had adopted the House basis as their own, but had substituted a lower scale. In reply to Mr. Garland, he added that the proposition intended to put a quietus on the whole matter, and if the language was not sufficiently guarded to that end he would accept any modification which would better express the meaning.

Sen. Garland said he would waive the point that army surgeons were obliged to attend the President as Commander-in-chief without pay, and that no law warranted payment for medical attendance in this case. He wanted to be satisfied of the reasonableness of the charges; but he would pay every man who contributed to ameliorate the suffering or prolong the life of the lamented Garfield all he was entitled to. He commented upon the disparity between the high scale of the House Committee and the low scale now reported, as showing the necessity of further investigation of the claims, and advocated the proposition requiring the charges as fixed by the Board of Audit to be reported to Congress at the short session. He said if public repute was to govern as to physicians he would not vote to pay them one dollar, and referred to the autopsy to show that the bullet was found 18 inches from the place at which it had been located.

Sen. Hawley said the discussion would be an indescribably painful one to the country. He wanted to have an end of it at once, and said he thanked the committee for the disposition they had made of it.

Sen. Hoar advocated the amendment as shielding the family and executors of the dead President from litigation.

Sen. Sherman and Sen. Plumb made similar appeals.

Sen. Allison said he felt it to be his duty, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to have entered upon the official records the generous response made to the Committee by Pres. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railway, declaring it not only the duty but the pleasure of the company to do what it could to increase the comfort and aid in restoring the health of the late President, and disclaiming any intention to ask compensation of the Government for courtesies extended on that account. The letter, dated December 28, 1881, was read.

After further remarks by Messrs. Van Wyck, Blair, Pendleton, and Saulsbury, an amendment offered by Sen. Cockrell, reducing the appropriation from $75,000 to $57,500, and the amount for medical services from $32,500 to $25,000 was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22. Messrs. Ingalls, Rollins, Saunders, Sherman, and Van Wyck, voted aye with the Democrats. Messrs. Davis, of Illinois, and Jones, of Florida, voted no with the Republicans.

A proviso was adopted requiring claimants to file release under seal, of all claims against representatives of the late President, growing out of said illness and burial.

The section prevailed as amended, and the bill passed.

On motion of Sen. Mahone, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for payment of expenses necessarily incurred by Circuit Judges while on duty away from their homes.

After placing the bankruptcy bill on orders as unfinished business, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Robinson, of New York, a resolution of inquiry. It recites the constitutional provisions which prohibit any Senator or Representative being questioned for any remarks spoken in debate; states that on the 20th of January, 1882, Linoel Sackville West, the accredited Minister of the British monarchy in this City, called upon Sec. Frelinghuysen and questioned him respecting the remarks delivered in the House the day before by Robinson, and expressed his disapproval of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is directed to inform this House, without reference to its incompatibility with the public interest, whether the said British Minister suggested any punishment for those who had spoken in that debate, January 24, without his leave whether he suggested the appointment of a British Censor to revise, before publication, the speeches delivered in the House and Senate; whether he suggested the person best fitted to administer soothing syrup to the British lion when disturbed by the eagle's wing; whether he suggested the official recognition of the New York Tribune, founded by Horace Greely, a member of the Irish directory, of 1848, as the British organ in the United States, in manifest injustice to the equal claims of the Times, and whether said British Minister suggested that, as we had saluted the British flag at Yorktown, he thought we had permanently pulled down our own; together with as full a report as possible of the conversation which passed between the said Minister and the Secretary of State on the 25th of January, 1882.

The Senate bill passed for a public building at Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to correct the error in the Revised Statutes relative to the duty on knit goods.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, said the bill was presented under suspension of the rules in order to prevent any amendment being adopted which would modify the hardships of the present tariff system.

After remarks by Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in opposition to the bill, Mr. Peele, of Indiana, Mr. Briggs, of New Hampshire and Mr. Hubbell, in its favor, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 134; nays, 48.

The conferees on the legislative appropriation bill are Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois, Hiscock, of New York, and Atkins, of Tennessee.

The Senate bill ratifying the agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in Montana required for the Northern Pacific Railway Company passed.

On motion of Ford (Missouri) the rules were suspended and the bill passed appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at St. Joseph, Mo., the ultimate cost of which shall not exceed $85,000.

Mr. Faul, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill providing for the erection of public buildings at Harrisonburg and Abingdon, Va., and appropriating $50,000 each for that purpose. The motion prevailed, notwithstanding Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, in opposition to the bill, said that as far as he had learned the only product of the two towns were pennyroyal and sassafras, which grew largely in the streets. There was not enough business there to keep down their growth, so that small children could walk about in the woods without getting lost.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to pay mileage (7 cents) and per diem ($2.50) to witnesses in star route cases from beyond the Mississippi River was agreed to.

Mr. Hiscock, from the Appropriations Committee, reported a substitute for the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would ask to have it taken up as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill is disposed of.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Sen. Cameron (Pa.) introduced a bill amending Schedule E, Title 33, Revised Statutes, so as to levy upon all manufactures, etc., made from hoop, band or scroll iron, or of which hoop, band or scroll iron shall be the component material of chief value, the same duty imposed on hoop, band or scroll iron from which manufactures are made, etc. Referred.

Sen. Cameron (Wis.) moved to dispense with the calendar for the purpose of taking up the bill for the relief of Ben Holliday. The Senate refused to table the motion by 23 to 29, and agreed to consider the bill, 31 to 24.

Motions to postpone were then supported by the opponents of the bill, headed by Cockrell, Plumb and Butler, who disclaimed any factious opposition, but desired to utilize their time for more important business. Notwithstanding these motions were regularly rejected, the minority absolutely clung to their dilatory tactics and declined any compromise. The bill finally went over until to-morrow.

The bankrupt bill then came up, and on motion of Ingalls was made a special order for the first Wednesday in December next.

Sen. Ingalls expressed the conviction that in view of the lateness of the session and the pressure of public business, no action could now be had upon the important subject.

The Senate bill to create the Territory of Pembina was taken up, the Senate refusing by 21 to 42—a party vote—to table the motion calling the bill up.

Sen. Davis (Ills.) voted with the Republicans.

An amendment offered by Hale, prohibiting certain laws of the Dakota Legislature, in relation to alleged repudiation of Yankton County bonds from being made applicable to the proposed new Territory, precipitated a discussion.

Sen. Harrison favored the amendment, but regarded the decision of the question suggested by it as premature.

Sen. Vest charged the friends of the pending bill and the one for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State had made common cause in the expectation that Southern Dakota would come into the Union despite the legislation complained of. Without concluding, Vest yielded for an executive session.

Sen. McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor bill, saying he would move its consideration to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee and resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment to the paragraph for a bureau of construction and repairs, to strike out the proviso which limits to $400,000 the amount to be applied to the repair of wooden ships; also to make the clause read so that the expense of such repairs shall not exceed 30 per cent. of the estimated cost of a new vessel of the same size and like material.

Mr. Atkins (Tenn.) moved to reduce the amount for a bureau of construction and repair from $1,750,000 to $1,500,000. The latter sum is the same as appropriated last year. The increase was based on the idea of the construction of one or two new vessels and the proposition to commence rebuilding the Navy.

Mr. Whitthorne (Tenn.) said this was neither the time nor occasion to consider deliberately what the character of the future Navy shall be.

Mr. Robeson (N. J.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment to the pending paragraph that any portion of the $1,750,000 not required for the purposes specified may be applied toward the construction of two new cruising vessels of war, of the size, armament and material which it provides.

Mr. Ellis (La.) declared himself heart and hand with the Naval Committee in their efforts to reconstruct the navy. The navies of England and France now point their guns at the forts of Alexandria. The form of bleeding Ireland was again on the dissecting table. There was a strong Irish feeling in this country, and sooner or later the Irish question would enter into American politics and might possibly lead to complications with England. Mexico was undergoing peaceful conquest by Americans, and would before long wake up to the fact that she was being gradually subjugated. Then would come the recoil and revolt and the United States might be called upon to defend the interests and prosperity of American citizens in Mexico. If this country could be insulted by the puerile power of Chili, an insult had been offered, and yet there was not a single American sloop-of-war to be sent to Valparaiso. The whole American navy could not have stood before one of the Chilian ships of war.

The amendment offered by Atkins was rejected, and Harris's adopted by 85 to 72.

The paragraph relating to the bureau of steam engineers was then taken up. It appropriates $2,200,000, of which not more than $400,000 is to be applied to the mere repairs of engines and machinary of wooden ships. It directs the appropriation of $1,000,000 of the amount to iron-clad monitors.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) would strike out the proviso applying $1,000,000 to monitors. The ships, when furnished, would be worthless, and, besides, the first gun for one of these monitors could not be produced in this country within three years.

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) argued in favor of the proposition to build a navy, and particularly in favor of completing the ironclad monitors.

Mr. Robeson (N. J.) said four Boards pronounced in favor of the monitors, two Naval Commissioners pronounced in their favor, and the Secretary of the Navy stated that every officer who had examined the monitors, except Lenthall, recommended them.

Mr. McCook (N. Y.) argued the monitors were not sea-going, and it would be practically a waste of money to expend $4,000,000 on these monitors, when for that sum three or four large fast cruisers could be fitted out.

Mr. Robeson asserted that the monitors would be sea going ships that could run into the ports of Europe and Africa. They would be a defense for the harbor of New York.

Mr. Hewitt's amendment was rejected by 46 to 68.

Mr. Hewitt then moved an amendment requiring the work on the monitors to be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidders, who would give security and who should have the right to do the work at any of the navy yards or elsewhere in the country.

Mr. Robeson opposed the amendment on the ground that it would allow any bummers, the Mackays, or any other adventurers, to come in and bid.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) called attention to the alleged contract between the Philadelphia firm of W. Cramp & Sons, which has the work for one of the monitors, and William Flallick, by which the latter was to receive five per cent. for influencing Congressional and Executive favorable action on the subject.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) denounced Flallick as an impostor and blackmailer, and related how he had called the attention of the Navy Department and of the President to the matter. He stated how Flallick had used the note paper of the executive office, and explained that Flallick was a friend to Rogers, the President's private secretary, and the latter had been required to cause Flallick to surrender the fraudulent paper. Kelley eulogized the firm as one which had honored the City of Philadelphia and the whole country by its skill in naval architecture. The contract which Cramp supposed he was putting his name to was a copy of one signed by 15 or 17 others, giving this man a commission for obtaining business in South America.

Mr. Springer—"He did put his name to the paper."

Mr. Kelley—"He says he has no recollection of any feature of that paper. Do you believe Flallick?"

Springer—"He is one of your constituents. I know nothing about him."

Kelley—"The penitentiary is in my district, and in my judgment there are many better in it than Flallick. That is the perjured scoundrel upon whom you rely to blast the fame of honest men."

Springer—"I rely on nothing but the fact that this firm did pay this man $1,000 on that very contract."

Kelley—"It paid him $1,000 on account of his expenses in going to South America."

Springer—"I am not here to endorse this man; I denounce him and his contract, and all who had anything to do with it."

After further discussion, in which Robeson resented and repelled the allusion by Hewitt to past plundering in the matter of these monitors, the Hewitt amendment was rejected by 45 to 76.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) offered an amendment providing for letting the work on monitors by contracts after advertisement, and to the lowest bidders. After considerable discussion, Holman's amendment was rejected by 58 to 84.

Mr. Holman then offered an amendment prohibiting the use of any money appropriated in the bill for political purposes, or being paid in political assessments.

Mr. Hiscock made a point of order on the amendment.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and declined to entertain the amendment.

Mr. Talbott (Md.) offered an amendment requiring all plans for armament, etc., for monitors, to be submitted to the Board of Advice and Survey. Adopted.

An amendment offered by Harris (Mass.) to the paragraph for the Bureau of Steam Engineering (in reference to the completion of monitors) was adopted.

Mr. Robeson (N. J.) moved as an additional section to the bill a provision that officers of the navy may be required to perform such duties at the navy yards and stations as are now performed by civil employes, and that no officer shall be employed on shore duty except where the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that such employment is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment; and that all other officers not at sea shall be put on leave of absence, or waiting orders, or on furlough, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. Adopted.

Mr. Robeson also offered as an additional section an amendment providing that after all the vacancies in the lower grades in the line and staff corps in the navy and marine corps shall have been filled, nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent promotion from the appropriate corps and grades of not more than 10 of the remaining graduates per year, at the conclusion of the six years' course, who may stand highest in the order of merit; adopted.

Mr. Reed (Me.) offered an amendment providing that naval constructors and assistant naval constructors may be appointed from civil life; adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill and the amendments. The previous question was seconded, and then, without disposing of any of the amendments, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Senate, after an ineffectual effort by Cameron (Wis.) in behalf of the Ben Holliday bill, took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Sen. McMillan, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, stated that as it came from

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Parson Newman's salary has been raised to $10,000.

The leaders in the Uruguay insurrection have been killed.

Proteine, the noted trotter, died in Cincinnati Sunday night.

Mr. Blaine says that he made $65,000 in his Virginia railroad speculation.

It is reported that a plot has been discovered to assassinate Cardidal McCabe.

The Greenbackers of the First District of Maine nominated Joseph Dane for Congress.

Thomas Edgar, accountant of the Bank of Toronto, has absconded with about $5,000.

Arthur W. Ashley, a printer, has been arrested at Selma, Ala., for killing Judge J. J. Lyons.

There are indications of a possible split in the Republican party in Mr. Houk's district in Tennessee.

It is unofficially stated at the War Department that four additional light batteries will be equipped.

There is every prospect that work will be continued on full time in the anthracite coal regions this month.

The Freight Handlers' Central Union, of New York, has issued an appeal to all to aid the cause of honest labor.

The first treaty entered into by Corea as an independent power was a commercial arrangement with the United States.

The Cincinnati Electric Light Company has put calcium lights in the tents of the National Temperance Camp-meeting at Seymour, Ind.

Yellville, in the Northwestern part of Arkansas, lost a large number of buildings by incendiary fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; small insurance.

Monday a cyclone killed 20 head of cattle near Van Buren, Ark., and of three men herding them, one was killed outright and two fatally hurt.

A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says Gov. Critenden has pardoned John Hanley and John Black, the last of the gamblers in jail at St. Louis.

Bookwalter sailed for Europe on Saturday. He will not contribute to the literature or the campaign fund of the Democracy in Ohio this year.

A close corporation, representing $12,000,000 of capitals has been organized in Chicago, with an Ohio man at the head, to do a little speculating in futures.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, First Vice President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, has resigned, and M. W. Smith has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

Near Kirkwood, Mo., Milton Smith, was shot and mortally wounded by his son, Guy Smith, aged 13 years, whom he had punished for fighting with his brother.

About 20 female copyistsat the Navy Department have been dropped from the rolls because of the failure of Congress to provide for the payment of their salaries.

Jennie Cramer's mother is very much dissatisfied with the verdict, and says if she were a man she would horsewhip a lawyer Jones for some of his remarks in his argument.

Seventeen Russian Jews at New York, working in place of the striking freight boilers, have abandoned work, and applied for admission into the freight handlers' union.

The Grand Ledge House and Campbell Hotel at Grand Ledge, Mich., burned, and a man named McMillan, who went to bed drunk, perished in the flames. He was a well off bachelor.

An unknown man entered the sleeping apartment of Mrs. Rich, wife of a cigar dealer of Boston at the Creighton House, and stole a breastpin containing nine diamonds, valued at $1,000.

The venerable mother of Sen. C. B. Coon, at Hebron, Neb., while attempting to rescue some horses from a burning barn, was kicked by one of the animals, knocked senseless, and burned to death.

It is reported that over one-half of the Deputy United States marshals of Texas will be arrested for fraud against the Government. They are charged with collecting large excess fees.

Thomas W. Stephenson, a prominent citizen of Wapakoneta, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Cleveland Workhouse for procuring and presenting false affidavits to secure a pension.

Relic hunters have defaced the white marble monument erected over the remains of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, which lie buried in the cemetery of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church near Radnor, Pa.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat announces that Maj. Burke, its editor and the State Treasurer, who was wounded in the recent duel, has recovered sufficiently to resume the duties of the latter office.

Two young ladies, Emma and Sallie Lee, aged 18 and 15, were burned by fireworks at Geneva, Neb., and will probably die. Their mother and sister were burned slightly while trying to put out the flames.

As estimated at the Department of State, the cost of foreign and domestic telegrams sent and received by the Department, and by the Legations abroad, on account of the illness and death of Pres. Garfield, was $10,000.

Hinkle & Moore's tobacco and pork warehouse in Cairo, Ill., was burned with 20 hogsheads of tobacco which were stored there. An adjoining frame building was also consumed. The loss will be about $25,000.

Wm. Belcham, who was sentenced to be hanged at Cincinnati, next Friday, for the murder of Patrick Hughes, has had his sentence changed by Gov. Foster to imprisonment for life. Belcham is over 60 years old.

Mrs. Lucinda Strickland of East Litchfield, Conn., aged 79 years, was found dead on Sunday afternoon. She was standing up and leaning over the bars of her cow yard, with a milk pail by her side. She is supposed to have died on Saturday evening.

Adam Simon, a saloon keeper, murderously assaulted his wife in Buffalo while she was asleep in bed, and afterward went to the cellar and cut his throat with a cheese knife. Simon is dead, but his wife is still alive.

Georgia has the largest and best peach crop ever grown in that State. It is almost ready for the market, but from lack of transportation facilities it is feared that thousands of bushels of peaches will be left ungathered.

John Rafferty, 50 years of age, with nine others, held a clam bake on the east side of South Watuppa Lake, near Fall River, on Tuesday. When returning home Rafferty fell out of the boat and was drowned, the body not being recovered.

Three-fourths of the convicts of the Massachusetts State Prison declare they will not work until the usual holiday recreation of one hour is granted. It was denied them on the Fourth. The shops are closed and the cell furniture demolished.

During a drunken brawl in John Gotthard's saloon, near Pittsburg, Hugh Kelter drew a revolver and shot two brothers named Pritchard. Both men are alive, but physicians say they will not survive. Kelter made his escape and has not yet been captured.

It is believed at Milwaukee, Wis., that the iron-workers on a strike there have come to an understanding with the manufacturers, and will soon resume work. The operatives at Cohoes, N. Y., still evince a determination not to enter the Harmony Company's mills at the reduced rate of wages.

A dispatch from West Point, Ga., says the editorial duel is a fiasco. Col. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, and his second, Capt. Harry Jackson, remained on the dueling ground 24 hours, but Col. Albert R. Lamar and his second, Col. Hanson, of the Macon Messenger, failed to show up or report. Howell and Jackson left for Atanta last night.

The bills for the care of Pres. Garfield, which were reported to the House at $130,000, were reduced to $75,000 by a Committee of the Senate, and by a majority of one the Senate adopted the amendment of Sen. Cockrell cutting them down to $57,500, of which $55,000 is to pay the doctors. Two of the doctors are in the employ of the Government, and it is not expected that they will get anything extra.

The London News and Telegraph have congratulatory articles on the anniversary of American Independence. The Telegraph says: "There is everywhere a cordial desire for the continued growth, prosperity and harmony of the mighty nation which, from all quarters of the globe, is watched with sympathetic eyes by those who entertain the largest hopes for the future development of the human race."

The following nominations were sent to the Senate, Monday: James Atkins, of Georgia, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia; Col. Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General; John Davis, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of the State. Monday: Bancroft Davis, resigned; George W. Friedly, of Indiana, Register of the Land Office at Helena, Montana; Eugene Schuyler, of New York, Minister Resident and Consul General to Roumania, Servia and Greece.

Chief Engineer Melville has been granted permission to return home.

The mint of Chihuahua, Mexico, coined during last year the sum of $1,078,874.

A little girl in Chester County, Pa., died last week from eating horse chestnut flowers.

Prof. Worth, a New York snake charmer, was probably fatally bitten during a performance.

Confederate $1,000 bills have lately been selling in Atlanta, Ga., for $2, and $100 bills for 25 cents.

Blanche Douglass and Walter Malley attended a New York theater together Saturday night.

New York's delegates to the Chicago Convention are notified to call for the "300" Grant medal.

Hablot Knight Brown, a comic designer, better known as "Phiz," the illustrator of Dickens' works, is dead.

Jerre Black, of Pennsylvania, predicts that the rival candidates for President will be Blaine and Hancock.

Henderson, N. C., has a new tobacco factory with a capacity of over 500,000 pounds of plug tobacco a year.

The shops of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad will be removed from Akron to Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. McGrath, an insane person, committed suicide in the ante room of a Chicago Court on Saturday.

Two hundred thousand dollars were paid for the Allentown, Pa., rolling mill, which was recently sold at auction.

Sec. Teller says that if Cap. Payne makes another raid into the Indian Territory he will be put out in a summary way.

George W. Bunker, a son of one of the Siamese twins, was appointed Postmaster at Haystack, in Surry County, N. C.

Three millions five hundred thousand bushels of corn were sold within 30 minutes on call in Chicago on Thursday.

Michigan's salt product for the month of June, 265,377 barrels. Excess over product of same month last year, 21,172 barrels.

At Coopersville, Mich., fire destroyed the house of E. F. Lillie, and two children, aged four and six, were burned to death.

The A. C. Fish carriage company made a voluntary assignment at Racine, Wis. Liabilities, $50,000; assets, nearly $40,000.

Ex-Sen. Cresswell, of Maryland, has been selected by the President as counsel for the Government before the Geneva Award Commission.

C. R. Jones, editor of the Charlotte, N. C. Observer, heretofore a Democratic paper, announces himself an independent candidate for Congress.

Mormon missionaries are not preaching in Grayson County, Ky., without effect, and 13 converts were taken into the church by baptism recently.

Within a limit of three miles of Auburn Ky., live three brothers, who three years ago married three sisters, and who now have three children each.

Princess Soulouque, of Hayti, has arrived in New York. She will soon visit Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago on a journey to San Francisco.

After the 1st of August next, the United States ships New Hampshire, Minnesota, Alarm and Eutrepid will not be considered as on commission for sea service.

The National Associated Press has been dissolved and the United Press Association has been organized in its stead, to supply telegraphic news to afternoon papers.

Affairs at the Massachusetts State Prison remain peaceful. About 75 of the convicts are still kept under unusual restriction, but the rest are in their cells, orderly.

At Cincinnati, during a storm two coal shovelers on a barge at the river bank, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Their names are Michael Connors and Pabenbrock.

The official figures of the Iowa amendment election are as follows: Total vote cast, 280,364: for amendment, 154,851; against, 125,413; majority for amendment, 29,438.

The members of the lumber firm of King, Quick & King, of Lowell, Mich., have been arrested on a charge of stealing $20,000 worth of logs from Flat River during the past three years.

John Scullen, principal owner of the Union Depot Street Railroad, in St. Louis, has been appointed General Manager of the Mexican National Railroad, with a salary of $25,000 per year.

A jury at St. Louis convicted lottery dealers named Herman Bruvier, John Blak and John Glorden, sentencing the two former to two years in the penitentiary and the latter to six months in jail.

Carlos Gonsales Bolt, who became famous in connection with the alleged robbery of the collar of the golden fleece from Don Carlos, died at the military hospital, at Havana, where he had been confined.

Several counterfeiters, members of a gang operating in Northern Arkansas, have been arrested at West Plains, Mo. United States authorities have nearly the whole gang in prison at Fort Smith, Ark.

The Colored Republican Association of New York express dissatisfaction with party treatment, and declare if they are not given what they were promised, they will await a party which will keep its pledges.

A jury in New York caused the release of Edwin C. Woodbury from the Bloomingdale insane asylum, where he has been confined for nearly two years. Some of the jurors denounce the incarceration as an outrage.

The alleged rebellion of colored Republicans at Columbus seems to have been grossly exagerated. The dissatisfaction seems to have existed chiefly in the mind of a colored editor who failed to get a Federal appointmet.

Attorney General Lea, of Tennessee, gives his written opinion in regard to the manufacture of cotton seed oil in Tennessee saying they are benevolent and not insurance institutions, hence not amenable to the insurance laws of the State.

The Church council to try Rev. G. B. Simons, Baptist pastor at Greenbush, N. Y., met yesterday. Letters written by the pastor to a young lady of his flock were read. The specifications charge lying and deceit and writing love letters.

At Detroit, a laboring man named Henry Wiemer, aged 30, deliberately threw himself in front of an incoming train and was instantly killed. The body was terribly mangled. He leaves three children. Supposed to be a case of deliberate suicide.

Col. Daniel Shook, sr., of Asheville, N. C., is 95 years old, and has had 224 descendants, of which 195 are living—children, grandchildren, and great and great great-grandchildren. His oldest child is 70. He has lived 85 years in the same house.

Emory A. Storrs' mission to Europe is to act as counsel for American cable shippers and mitigate the prejudice of Europeans laws against American beef and the export trade. Pres. Arthur, Sec. Frelinghuysen and Gen. Grant gave him strong letters.

A. C. Fish, proprietor of the Racine, Wis., spring wagon works, recently established, has made a voluntary assignment. His liabilities are estimated at $400,000 to $450,000, and his assets at $40,000. The claims of preferred creditors will aggregate $20,000.

Two men stealing a ride near Purcell Station, Ind., were killed by a collision between two sections of a freight train. A third victim is expected to die. His name is Andrew McIntyre. One of the dead men is Jack Connelly, the other unknown. The wreck is a bad one.

The root and herb establishment in Carroll County, Va., is said to be the largest on this continent, 8,000 pounds of roots being taken in every week. Within a radius of 50 miles there are over 2,000 varieties of medicinal floral, of which over 1,200 specimens have been collected.

Sixty millions continued sixes are called for September 13. The following are the numbers of the bonds: $50—801 to 900, inclusive; $100—3501 to 4500, inclusive; $500—3001 to 4150, inclusive; $1,000—10002 to 21000, inclusive; $5,000—6401 to 6900, inclusive; $10,000—12501 to 14050, inclusive.

Miss Myrtle Peck, of Michigan, aged 14, rode on the Rochester Driving Park 20 mile in 43 minutes 24½ seconds, beating the best recorded time by two minutes. She rode seven horses, none of them considered fast and two or three considered slow. The time was taken by reliable parties.

Sevier County, Ark., was the scene of a tragedy recently, which resulted in the death of a guest at the hands of George and West McCraven, they killing him for his money. In arresting the murderers the constable was accidentally killed by one of the arresting party, and George McCraven was shot dead by a deputy.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to recommend the erection of a public building at Steubenville, O., to cost $40,000, and one at Maysville, Ky., at a cost of $50,000. The committee also agreed to recommend the appropriation of $10,000 for the completion of the monument at Fredericksburg, Va., in honor of the mother of Washington.

A Milwaukee special says: "The Treasurer of the International Cigar-makers' Union, who has been keeping the strikers in funds, refuses to do so longer. This is likely to produce war inside the Union. Charges are already made against the Union of misappropriation. On the other hand it is held that a flow of money from the East will shortly be resumed. Devel opments are awaited with interest."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, the question being upon the Hennepin Canal project, reported by the Senate Committee.

Sen. Logan urged the inestimable value of the improvement and quoted the opinions of canal engineers, which show that the cost of the work has been estimated with comparative accuracy and would not exceed $50,000.

Sen. Vest argued among other considerations that the canal would impede the investment of millions of capital by interfering with the water power of Rock river, and had read a remonstrance against such interference from the citizens of two towns to be affected. He apprehended that the damages from this source would be chargeable to the Government.

Sen. Logan replied to Vest. He said to that Senator that those who acted with him assumed that Government aid for internal improvements was constitutional, when the purpose was to clear a water channel in the South, by removing bars or rocks, and unconstitutional when the barrier be removed was prairies in the North west.

Sen. Hawley doubted the practicability of the scheme.

Sen. Sherman regarded the matter as not pertinent to the bill and one which should be considered as a separate measure.

Sen. Allison, in reply to Vest, stated that apprehensions that the water power of Rock River would be impaired were predicted on the construction of the ship canal, and therefore irrelevant.

Sen. Logan, arguing the unconstitutionality of the canal scheme, said its purpose was to discriminate against one port in favor of another by diverting traffic from New Orleans to Chicago and breaking bulk at the latter point.

Sen. Dawes said he would vote for the item, appreciating the magnitude and grandeur of the grand national work to which the Government would thereby commit itself.

Sens. Allison and Windom favored the canal project, and Butler opposed it. Without action on the subject, the Senate went into exectitve session,

Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the Sundry bill, the general debate to close at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Butterworth (O.) made a speech in reply to Bayne's criticism on the present Administration. The Executive, he said, needed no champion, it was its own champion and its own defense. His friend from Pennsylvania (Bayne) in the exuberance of his zeal to criticize the Administration has commenced by lauding (and very properly) the late President of the United States standing by the tomb of one, "the deep damnation of whose taking off" oppressed every one; criticized and pursued on the one hand by men praying he might be unsuccessful; on the other by men who hoped he would attempt to achieve success by dubious means, the present Executive had walked forward to the performance of his high office in a manner which ought to command, and did command, the admiration of right thinking men. [Applause on the Republican side.] Neither swayed from that direct line by those who would have him incline to their personal opinions, nor moved by the unfriendly criticism of those who seemed to regard his as the unfilial hand which snatched the sceptre from their grasp, he had conducted himself patriotically in the honest and sincere discharge of the high duties devolving upon him. People would judge the course of the Administration as it left an impression on the country's history rather than by the degree in which it happened to interfere with the public or private ambition of any man or set of men. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said truly Pres. Garfield was law-abiding, and then that the present occupant of the Presidential chair was the exact antipode of what Garfield had been. If that were true the President should be impeached for malfeasance in office.

Mr. Butterworth passed on to the question of Presidential removals and appointments, and incidentally eulogized the Administration of Pres. Hayes. It was the freedom of that Administration from corruption that had given the House of Representatives to the Republican party, it was its freedom from corruption that had swept the Republican nominee triumphantly into the Presidential chair in 1880. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Bayne) had complained of the exercise of the appointing power of the President in Pennsylvania. There were in that State 186 Presidential appointments. How many had the present Executive made? One hundred? No! Seventy-five? No! Fifty? No! Twenty-five? No! Ten? No!! He had made five out of 186, two of them for cause, three Postmasters removed, two for fraud and dishonesty. [Applause on the Republican side.] New York had been presented before the country as containing a mass of officeholders. Out of 276 Presidential appointments in that State the President made three changes and two of these removals had been for cause. Never in the history of any administration, from that of Washington to this hour, had there been more considerate regard for the public service so far as discussed by the public record, and yet this President had been arraigned as if he only lived for the purpose of perpetuating the designs and schemes of some malcontents.

Mr. Bayne inquired whether a single President before Jackson had made a single removal from office except for cause.

Mr. Butterworth—"Oh, the question is as to what was sufficient cause."

Mr. Fisher (Va.) called attention to the remarks in Bayne's speech yesterday, criticising the "Pendleton bill" because it fixed no tenure of office, and contrasted that sentiment with his action in opposing the bill limiting the term of Internal Revenue Collectors.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) asserted that in over a third of the States of the United States not a single removal from office had been made.

Mr. Butterworth passed on to the consideration of the circumstances attending his election to the Forty-sixth Congress, and created considerable amusement by his description of the methods which he asserted had been practiced by the Democratic party, and of the part played by Ephraim Holland in the campaign.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) interrupted to inquire what Butterworth thought of the removal of Mr. Smith, Internal Revenue Collector of Cincinnati.

Mr. Butterworth did not give a direct answer, but in the course of his reply to Cox said: "You have a district so thoroughly rotten that it votes the Democratic ticket by instinct."

This angered Cox somewhat and he replied that such a remark came with bad grace from a gentleman who had seduced Ephraim Holland, who according to the gentleman was a Democratic prostitute.

In reply, Butterworth made an answer of a nature not fit for publication.

Subsequently an effort was made to have the colloquy omitted from the Record and it was accomplished, though not until a debate had gone on for some time of such a character as to lead Money, of Mississippi, to suggest that the Chair request ladies to retire from the galleries.

Mr. Butterworth concluded his speech with an attack upon the Democratic party and its professions of Civil Service Reform. In the Forty-fourth Congress that party had ridden into power in the House fetlock deep in human blood; to get that power it had murdered more men for attempting to vote the Republican ticket than had fallen in defense of the flag at Gettysburg. A beautiful party to talk about Civil Service Reform! There was not a blot upon the escutcheon of the country that had not been placed there by Democratic fingers; there was not a hole in the country's flag that had not been shot there. [Pointing to the side of the chamber where there was a map of the country.] If he asked that a man should put a pencil on the State where political riot went unchecked, where political outrage and wrong went unrebuked and unpunished, there was not a man who would have the brazen effrontery to put his pencil within the boundary of a clear, clean Republican State. [Applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Bayne said he had endeavored to show yesterday the removals made by the President were in violation of the Constitution and laws of the country. He (Bayne) had drawn the line of demarcation between the late President and the present President. That line of demarcation was distinctly drawn. Gen. Garfield had proposed to represent the wishes of the people, and his action in office and his action every where had been in response to public demand, while President Arthur, instead of responding to the demand of the people was responding to the demand of a minority faction of the Republican party. Collector after Collector had been removed by him, and almost everyone of those removals had been against the earnest protest of the people of those Congressional Districts. That was the difference between the two men. One (Garfield) believed it to be his high duty to represent public sentiment; the other (Arthur) believing it to be his duty to represent the will of a faction. The issue ought to be represented to the people.

The clause appropriating $15,000 for salaries of the Utah Commission was struck from the bill.

Mr. Converse (O.) moved to strike out the proviso confining the duties and investigations of the Board of Health to the diseases of cholera and yellow fever.

Pending the discussion the committee rose.

Mr. Deuster (Wis.) introduced a bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. Referred. It is drawn in accordance with the suggestions made by the President in his recent message announcing his veto of the bill of the same title presented in the House on Saturday last.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) introduced a bill to repeal certain additional duties on sugar. Referred. It repeals so much of the act of March 3, 1875, as imposes an additional duty of 25 per cent, on the amount of duty heretofore imposed.

Sen. Logan replied that by a recent amendment of her Constitution the State was prohibited from engaging in canal or railroad building. He quoted from a late report by State Engineer Seymour, of New York, that in the item of lumber alone, the tonnage of the New York & Erie Canal last year was more than double that of the whole tonnage for the year 1843. He thought the increase in the volume of canal business of late years furnished a sufficient answer to arguments which would not have been more zealously urged if their authors had been paid attorneys of railroads.

Sen. Hawley maintained the inadequacy of the canal estimates, and Allison quoted a statement of the engineer who had measured the water power of Rock River, to substantiate the accuracy of his previous assersions on the point.

Sen. Butler's amendment was carried—ayes, 29; nays 21.

Various modifications of phraseology suggested by Sens. Logan and Allison, prevailed without objections.

On motion of Sen. Logan, a provision was added for the survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and estimates of the cost of enlarging the same, etc.

The question recurring upon the Committee amendment as amended, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Sen. Sherman suggested that the proposition, as amended, was not sufficiently explicit, and was liable to be construed as committing Government to construction of the canal. He wanted to have Sen. Allison's understanding on the point.

Sen. Allison declined to construe the language for others. In his own judgment it did not absolutely commit the Government to appropriate money as would a direction for the hire of a Department clerk.

Sen. Hawley wanted a definite understanding, in order that the sense of the Senate as expressed by the vote refusing to bind the Government to undertake the work until a full survey of the canal could be presented, might not be nullified.

Sen. Allison criticized what he called the nervous anxiety of Senators in the matter, and explained that the provision was exacted similar to every other for survey.

Sen. Hawley regarded this statement as satisfactory, and said he hoped he might be able next Winter to unite with Allison in the advocacy of the canal project.

Sen. Pendleton moved to strike out authority to the Secretary of War to determine and locate the route of canals, so as to avoid the possibility of a construction of the Government was committed to the work. Carried.

Of the 29 votes for Butler's amendment, 28 came from the Democratic side. Davis (Ill.), Gorman, Pugh, Ransom and Walker voted no, and the other negative responses were given by the Republicans.

The Committee amendment, as modified, was adopted.

It provides for a survey of the Hennepin Canal route, with estimates of cost, construction and annual cost of maintenance and use when completed, and for a survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and estimates of the cost of enlarging it, etc. so as to make its dimensions correspond with the Hennepin connection, and appropriates $100,000 for this purpose. A report is to be made at next session.

The remaining committee amendments were agreed to.

A discussion followed upon an amendment offered and advocated by Sen. Frye prohibiting the expenditure of any part of $4,000,000 appropriated for the Mississippi River for levees in reclaiming or protecting lands, or otherwise than deepening the channel and improving navigation.

Sen. Jones, of Louisiana, quoted a provision in the bill to show that it expressly prohibited the building of levees except where, in the judgment of the River Commission, these are necessary as a part of the plan to afford ease and safety to the commerce of the river and to deepen the channel. He regarded the amendment as substantially identical, but less desirable.

Sen. Kellogg argued that the amendment would unnecessarily restrict and handicap the Commission, and retard them in closing gaps.

Sens. Harrison and Conger preferred the phraseology of the amendment to that of the bill, as less dangerous, and Sens. Hoar and Bayard opposed it, believing that jurisdiction of the Commission ought not to be restricted as proposed.

The amendment was rejected—16 to 30.

Sen. Ransom, from the Special Committee on the Potomac Flats, reported an amendment appropriating $600,000 for improvement of the Potomac River in the vicinity of Washington with reference to navigation, the establishment of harbor lines, and raising of the flats in accordance with the plans of the river and horbor bill of 1881, and reports of the engineers under the Senate resolution of December 18, 1881.

After a long discussion upon its relevancy under the rule the amendment was held to be in order upon a viva voce vote. No further action upon the subject was taken and the bill went over until Monday.

Sens. Hawley, Miller (N. Y.), Hill (Col.), Bayard and Hampton were appointed to attend the Newburg (N. Y.) celebration.

The Senate, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Crapo submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to enable National banks to extend their corporate existence.

Mr. Randall made a point of order that the report was not accompanied with the explanatory statement required by the rules.

The point being sustained, the Conference report was withdrawn, but Mr. Crapo will endeavor to get it before the House during the afternoon.

The House went into Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that striking out the proviso restricting invtstigatians of the National Board of Health to diseases of cholera and yellow fever.

After debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Peelle offered an amendment including small pox among the diseases to be investigated by the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing for the abolition of the National Board of Health after the 1st of September next. The General Board has been steadily trenching upon the functions of local Boards of the several States. He denied the right of the Federal Government to investigate the causes of disease. They had no more right to investigate small pox than it had to investigate chicken-pox or measles.

Mr. Cox subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment appropriating $61,000 for repairs of the Chicago Custom House. Rejected.

Mr. Kasson offered an amendment appropriating $45,000 for repairs of the Custom House at Des Moines, Ia. Adopted.

Mr. Bayne offered an amendment appro priating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 1753 of the Revised Statutes. That section, he stated, authorized the President to appoint a commission to examine applicants for office, unless declarations made on this floor in favor of Civil Service had been made in a Pickwickian sense, the amendment would be accepted. It would be an earnest of the good faith of the gentlemen in those declarations and those who desired that honest merit should win over political recommendations must vote for it.

Mr. Cameron antagonized the proposition. Some years ago the country had experienced the administration of that statute and under it college boys and school girls fresh from their books could obtain positions and keep out men and women of practical experience.

The amendment was rejected—40 to 54.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Willis, in reply to some criticisms made by his colleague (Mr. White) yesterday, upon his course in settling by lot his candidature at the last Congressional election, defended that method of determining friendly differences, declaring that mode was recognized by the statutes of Kentucky, and quoting from the Scriptures to the effect that "the lot causeth contention to cease." He then proceeded to attack the conduct of his colleague, (Mr. White.) Since the beginning of the season, every man on the floor had been besmirched and besmeared with his malice. The sanctity and protection of legislative life had been of no avail against the footsteps of that slanderous man and his stealthy insinuations.

At this point Mr. Brown objected. The gentleman from Kentucky (Willis) was attacking his colleague, who would desire to reply. Kindly and frankly, he (Brown) was any warrant for what had been asserted in debate as to the worthlessness of the Illinois Canal, and referred to competing charges by rail to show that lower canal rates had exerted material influence in cheapening transportation. A like showing was apparent in behalf of canals in other portions of the country. Instead of deferring action until a great ship canal could be constructed the Senate should respond to the demand of the West for something practical.

Sen. Logan said it had been charged that the State of Illinois wanted to get rid of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, because that work was an elephant on its hands. The facts were that the canal had been profitable, and the State now wanted to turn it over to the United States as a connection in a great water way between the East and West by way of the lakes for the benefit of commerce generally.

Sen. Butler asked why Illinois did not undertake the building of the proposed extension.

Sen. Logan replied that by a recent amendment of her Constitution the State was prohibited from engaging in canal or railroad building. He quoted from a late report by State Engineer Seymour, of New York, that in the item of lumber alone, the tonnage of the New York & Erie Canal last year was more than double that of the whole tonnage for the year 1843. He thought the increase in the volume of canal business of late years furnished a sufficient answer to arguments which would not have been more zealously urged if their authors had been paid attorneys of railroads.

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The amendment was rejected—16 to 30.

Sen. Ransom, from the Special Committee on the Potomac Flats, reported an amendment appropriating $600,000 for improvement of the Potomac River in the vicinity of Washington with reference to navigation, the establishment of harbor lines, and raising of the flats in accordance with the plans of the river and horbor bill of 1881, and reports of the engineers under the Senate resolution of December 18, 1881.

After a long discussion upon its relevancy under the rule the amendment was held to be in order upon a viva voce vote. No further action upon the subject was taken and the bill went over until Monday.

Sens. Hawley, Miller (N. Y.), Hill (Col.), Bayard and Hampton were appointed to attend the Newburg (N. Y.) celebration.

The Senate, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Crapo submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to enable National banks to extend their corporate existence.

Mr. Randall made a point of order that the report was not accompanied with the explanatory statement required by the rules.

The point being sustained, the Conference report was withdrawn, but Mr. Crapo will endeavor to get it before the House during the afternoon.

The House went into Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that striking out the proviso restricting invtstigatians of the National Board of Health to diseases of cholera and yellow fever.

After debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Peelle offered an amendment including small pox among the diseases to be investigated by the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing for the abolition of the National Board of Health after the 1st of September next. The General Board has been steadily trenching upon the functions of local Boards of the several States. He denied the right of the Federal Government to investigate the causes of disease. They had no more right to investigate small pox than it had to investigate chicken-pox or measles.

Mr. Cox subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment appropriating $61,000 for repairs of the Chicago Custom House. Rejected.

Mr. Kasson offered an amendment appropriating $45,000 for repairs of the Custom House at Des Moines, Ia. Adopted.

Mr. Bayne offered an amendment appro priating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 1753 of the Revised Statutes. That section, he stated, authorized the President to appoint a commission to examine applicants for office, unless declarations made on this floor in favor of Civil Service had been made in a Pickwickian sense, the amendment would be accepted. It would be an earnest of the good faith of the gentlemen in those declarations and those who desired that honest merit should win over political recommendations must vote for it.

Mr. Cameron antagonized the proposition. Some years ago the country had experienced the administration of that statute and under it college boys and school girls fresh from their books could obtain positions and keep out men and women of practical experience.

The amendment was rejected—40 to 54.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Willis, in reply to some criticisms made by his colleague (Mr. White) yesterday, upon his course in settling by lot his candidature at the last Congressional elections, defended that method of determining friendly differences, declaring that mode was recognized by the statutes of Kentucky, and quoting from the Scriptures to the effect that "the lot causeth contention to cease." He then proceeded to attack the conduct of his colleague, (Mr. White.) Since the beginning of the season, every man on the floor had been besmirched and besmeared with his malice. The sanctity and protection of legislative life had been of no avail against the footsteps of that slanderous man and his stealthy insinuations.

At this point Mr. Brown objected. The gentleman from Kentucky (Willis) was attacking his colleague, who would desire to reply. Kindly and frankly, he (Brown) was any warrant for what had been asserted in debate as to the worthlessness of the Illinois Canal, and referred to competing charges by rail to show that lower canal rates had exerted material influence in cheapening transportation. A like showing was apparent in behalf of canals in other portions of the country. Instead of deferring action until a great ship canal could be constructed the Senate should respond to the demand of the West for something practical.

Sen. Logan said it had been charged that the State of Illinois wanted to get rid of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, because that work was an elephant on its hands. The facts were that the canal had been profitable, and the State now wanted to turn it over to the United States as a connection in a great water way between the East and West by way of the lakes for the benefit of commerce generally.

Sen. Butler asked why Illinois did not undertake the building of the proposed extension.

Sen. Logan replied that by a recent amendment of her Constitution the State was prohibited from engaging in canal or railroad building. He quoted from a late report by State Engineer Seymour, of New York, that in the item of lumber alone, the tonnage of the New York & Erie Canal last year was more than double that of the whole tonnage for the year 1843. He thought the increase in the volume of canal business of late years furnished a sufficient answer to arguments which would not have been more zealously urged if their authors had been paid attorneys of railroads.

Sen. Hawley maintained the inadequacy of the canal estimates, and Allison quoted a statement of the engineer who had measured the water power of Rock River, to substantiate the accuracy of his previous assersions on the point.

Sen. Butler's amendment was carried—ayes, 29; nays 21.

Various modifications of phraseology suggested by Sens. Logan and Allison, prevailed without objections.

On motion of Sen. Logan, a provision was added for the survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and estimates of the cost of enlarging the same, etc.

The question recurring upon the Committee amendment as amended, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Sen. Sherman suggested that the proposition, as amended, was not sufficiently explicit, and was liable to be construed as committing Government to construction of the canal. He wanted to have Sen. Allison's understanding on the point.

Sen. Allison declined to construe the language for others. In his own judgment it did not absolutely commit the Government to appropriate money as would a direction for the hire of a Department clerk.

Sen. Hawley wanted a definite understanding, in order that the sense of the Senate as expressed by the vote refusing to bind the Government to undertake the work until a full survey of the canal could be presented, might not be nullified.

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